The Bombay Guardian.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

VOL. III.] FRIDAY, 28TH JANUARY, 1853. [No. 57.

FOR LONDON

To sail on 1st February, 1853.

TOUCHING ON THE COAST & AT THE CAPE IF INDUCEMENT OFFER.

(Now on her first voyage.)

MESSRS. GREEN'S splendid new frigate built passenger Ship ROXBURGH CASTLE 1,200 Tons, EDWARD HIGHT, Commander. This fine large vessel (A. 1 for 13 years) built expressly for the passenger trade, having first rate Cabin accommodations, offers an unusually favorable opportunity to those proceeding home, via the Cape.

Plans may be had on application to

WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 1st January, 1853.

FOR LONDON; TO SAIL on the 5th March 1853.—Touching on the Coast, and at the Cape if inducement offer. Messrs GREEN'S fine A I frigate built Passenger ship *VERNON*, 1000 Tons, AUGUSTUS CONSITT, Commander. Has first rate accommodations for Families, and carries a Surgeon. Plans of the Cabins may be had on applications to

WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 26th Oct. 1852.

NOTICE TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

MRS. DAVIES, of Grove Hill, Glebe, Camberwell, continues to receive as Pupils, a small number of young Gentlemen under 12 years of age, and she has still a few vacancies. Fuller particulars may be obtained on application to Capt. W. S. JACOB, Observatory Madras, or to Dr. H. MILLER, Bombay.

FOR SALE AT J. HUBER AND CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 3, *Nesbit Lane*

PIANOS BY JOHN LEWIS SANNE of Hamburg, Table form, Mahogany casement, 6⅔ Octaves, Patent Lever Repeater, with newest English improvements and Metal Bars, including flannel-lined oil cloth cover, Tuning Hammer and Key, Reserve Strings, Wood and Tin Case packed, ... Rs. 500

FIRE ARMS by F. BAADER, of Munie, (Armourer to the King of Bavaria) well known and sought even in England.

Double Rifles, with Hair Trickers,..... ..... Rs. 200
Do. GUNS,..... ..... Rs. 150
RIFLE PISTOLS, in case with implements, per pair,.. Rs. 70
SADDLE do. without do..... ..... Rs. 50
ROMAN SWORDS, with Belt, and extra Dagger in the same Scabbard..... Rs. 30
Ditto, Damasked work and gilt..... Rs. 20

Bombay, 30th November, 1851.

Dental Surgery.

DR. MILLER, Rampart Row, attendance daily from 10 A. M. till Noon.

January, 1852.

HEALTH FOR INDIA!!
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

AN ASTONISHING CURE OF DISORDERED LIVER, WITH A VIOLENT COUGH AND GENERAL DERANGEMENT OF THE SYSTEM.

Copy of a Letter from Mr Treharne, Chemist, Carmarthen, dated September 10*th*, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR—I am happy to inform you that your far-famed Pills have effected another cure. Mrs. Eliza Davies, of Pontyberem, near Carmarthen, was for many years a great sufferer from a disordered state of the Liver, with all its attendant evils, as weakness of the stomach, bad digestion, loss of appetite, head ache and general debility, in addition to which she had a violent Cough, and occasionally severe fits of Ague. This complication of diseases so wevkened her constitution that no hopes were entertained of her recovery, notwithstanding she had the best medical advice. At length a friend recommended her to try your Pills, which happily she did and by continuing their use for a short period, she has been perfectly restored to health.

(Signed) J. D. TREHARNE.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF DROPSY.

Extract of a Letter from Edward Rowley, Esq., of India walk; Tobago, dated April 8*th*, 1852

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

DEAR SIR—I deem it a duty I owe to you and the public at large to inform you of a most miraculous recovery from that dreadful disease, DROPSY, and which, under God, was affected by your invaluable Pills. I was tapped five times within eight months, and skilfully treated by two medical practitioners, but could not get cured, until I had recourse to your remedy, and notwithstanding all I had undergone this miraculous medicine cured me in the course of six weeks.

(Signed) EDWARD ROWLEY.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF A LIVER COMPLAINT, ACCOMPANIED WITH A PALPITATION OF THE HEART, AND SHORTNESS OF BREATH THAT HAD DEFIED THE SKILL OF THE MOST EMINENT SURGEONS IN INDIA.

John Ward, of the 1st European Bengal Fusileers, in Cawnpore, and afterwards at Lahore, suffered dreadfully from a Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, difficulty of Breathing, and an overflow of blood to the Chest, frequently to such a degree that he vomited great quantities. He had at different times hundreds of leeches on his left side and over the region of the heart, besides being cupped and bled by the surgeons of the regiment, who with other medical gentlemen of great eminence considered his case was hopeless, and past all human aid; whilst lingering in this condition, and after being invalided from the regiment, he was advised to try Holloway's Pills, which he obtained from Messrs. Greenway's at Cawnpore, and Messrs. C. & J. Frood, at Lahore. The e extraordinary medicines have been the means of restoring him to perfect health. John Ward is a native of Rath Milton, County of Donegal, and holds a first-rate certificate of character from his commanding officer, Lieutenant Colonel Burrell, of the 1st European Bengal Fusiliers.

Dated September, 24, 1852.

INFALLIBLE CURE OF A STOMACH COMPLAINT, WITH INDIGESTION AND VIOLENT HEAD-ACHES.

Extract of a Letter Mr. S. Gowen, Chemist of Clifton, near Bristol, dated July 14*th*, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR—I am requested by a Lady named Thomas, just arrived from the West Indies, to acquaint you that for a period of eight years herself and family suffered from continual bad health, arising from disorders of the Liver and Stomach, Indigestion, loss of Appetite, violent Headaches, pains in the side, weakness and general debility, for which she consulted the most eminent men in the colony, but without any beneficial results at last, she had recourse to your invaluable Pills, which in a very short time effected so great a change for the better, that she continued them, and the whole family were restored to health and strength. Further she desires me to say, that she has witnessed their extraordinary virtues in those complaints incidental to children, particularly in cases of Measles and Scarlatina, having effected positive cures of these diseases with no other remedy.

(Signed) S. GOWEN.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague	Inflammation
Asthma	Jaundice
Bilious Complaints	Liver Complaints
Blotches on the skin	Lumbago
Bowel Complaints	Piles
Colics	Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility	Sore Throats
Dropsy	Stone and Gravel
Dysentery	Secondary symptoms
Erysipelas	Tic Douloureux
Female Irregularties	Tumours
Fevers of all kinds	Ulcers
Fits	Veneral Affections
Gout	Worms of all kinds
Head ache	Weakness, from whatever cause
Indigestion	&c., &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar London,) and by all respectable Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines throughout India and China, at the following prices—12 Annas, 2 Rupees, and 4 Rupees each Box.

☞ There is a considerable saving by saking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each Box.

AGENTS FOR INDIA.—All Chemists in Calcutta. Mr. F. Nesserwanjee, Bombay,—Messrs. Oakes Dalgairns and Co., Madras, Ashton, Richardson and Co., Do.—Messrs. Stephenson and Co., Do.—Thomas Payne and Sons, 7-8. Writers Buildings, Calcutta; Mr. Cook, Dacca; Mr. Fell, Cuttack, Mr. Chapman, Darjeeling; Mr. Wheeler, Hazarebaugh; Messrs. Thompson and Co., Monghyr; F. Smyth and Co, Dinapoore; Tuttle and Charles, Benares; Mr. Tiernan, Chunar; Baboo Bhugbutty Churn Chuckerbutty, Mirzapore; Bollard and Co., Allahabad; Brandon and Co., Lucknow; Greenway Brothers, Cawnpoor; Mr. Pyle, Futtyghur; Mr. J. A. Gibbons, Meerut Noor Bux and Co., Delhi, and Lahore; MacDonald and Co., Umballah; Mr. Coutes, Ferozepoor; Nuby Bux and Co., Loodianah and Jullundur Doab; Vivian and Co., Simlah; Mr. Greig, Mussoorie; Mr. Johnstone, Nainee Tal; Pestonjee and Co., Mhow; Cursetjee and Co., Saugor, Jubbulpoor, Kamptee and Secunderabad; Hulse and Nephew, Agra.

BOMBAY TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the BOMBAY TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY is appointed to be held in the Free Church, on the verge of the Esplanade, on the evening of Tuesday, the 1st of February, at 7 o'clock.

R. W. HUME,
J. M. MITCHELL,
Secretaries.

Bombay, 20th Jan. 1853.

THE BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY, 27 1853.

EXCHANGES.

ON LONDON—at	
6 months' sight, per Rs. 2s. 1¾d.	For doct. Bills.
6 months' sight, per Rs. 2s. 1¼d.	For Credit bills.
ON CALCUTTA—at	
60 days' sight, .. Rs. 99 13-16th	
30 days' sight, .. Rs. 99⅛	
at sight, .. Rs. 99⅜	
ON MADRAS—at	
30 days' sight, ... 99½	
at sight, ... Par.	
ON CHINA—at	
60 days' sight, .. 100 drs. Rs. 219 at 220	

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bank of Bombay—	Rs. 1,000	each	1,000	17 per ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation.	„ 250	do	42	per cent. Sales.
Commercial Bank.	„ 1,000	do		8¼ per cent.
Agra Bank.....	„ 500	do		27 pr ct. pm.
Bank of Madras..	„ 1,000	do	1,000	14½ pr ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com.	„ 12,500	do	12,000	20,500.—sale.
Colaba Press Com.	„	do		6,600.
Colaba Land Com.	„ 10,000	do		6,600.
Bombay S. N. Com.	„ 510	do	400	64 per ct. disct.
Gr. Ind. P. R. Com.	„ 50	do		15 Rs. pm. each sh.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent transfer loan	.. Rs. 115	per 100 Sicca.
5 per cent loan 1825-26	.. Rs. 110¼ at 111	per 100 Sicca.
5 per cent loan 1829-30	.. Rs. 111	per 100 Sicca.
5 per cent loan 1841-42	.. Rs. 107⅞	per 100 Co.'s
4 per cent loan 1832-33	.. Rs. 98¼ at 98½	per 100 Sicca.
4 per cent loan 1835-36	.. Rs. 94½	per 100 Co.'s
4 per cent loan 1842-43	.. Rs. 94½	per 100 Co.'s

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each.....	Rs. 10¼.....	per £
Bank of England Notes.....	Rs. 10 3 as....	per £
Spanish Dollars.....	Rs. 221.....	per 100
German Crowns.....	Rs. 212.....	per 100
Sycee Silver.....	Rs. 104 at 104½	per 100 tls
Gold Leaf, (range of quality)....	Rs. 15¾.....	per tola.
Gold Ingots, according to touch	Rs. 15 9-16...	per tola.

FREIGHTS.

To London...	£4 5s at £4 10s.....	per ton.
To Liverpool	£4 5 at £4 10s.....	per ton.
To Calcutta..	Nominal.....	per Rass.
To China.....	Rs. 23 at 25.....	per candy.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On deposits payable on demand.....	2 p. ct. an.
On deposits withdrawable on 3 month's notice..	3 per cent.
Do do 6 do	4 per cent.

N. B.—Notice may be given at the time of depositing or at any subsequent time. It is required always to be in writing.

DISCOUNT.

On Private Bills at or under 3 months..	6 per cent.
On Fixed Loans on Government Paper.	5 do

N. B.—Rebate on Private Bills allowed at 3 per cent. per annum under the rate charged when discounted.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities..	6 per cent.
On other Securities.....	9 do

N. B.—Interest is chargeable on two-thirds of the amount of each Cash Credit, whether availed of or not.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on England at 6 months' sight..	2s.	1d.	per Rupee
Do do do ..	2s.	0¾d.	„
Do 2 do do ..	2s.	0⅝d.	„
Do 30 days' sight.....	2s.	0⅛d.	„
Do sight.....	2s.	0⅛d.	„

N. B. A Fee of one Rupee is charged on each set of Bills granted on Mail-days, after 12 o'clock.

COMMISSION.

On sale or purchase of Government or other Securities..... ½ per cent.

DIVIDENDS OF SHARES OF THIS BANK held by parties non-resident in India, will be remittable to them in Bills on London payable on demand at the Exchange of Two Shillings per Rupee, or (at the option of the Shareholders) in Bills payable at 6 months' sight at the rate at which the Bank may be purchasing such bills at the time.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED,

On Deposits payable on demand.....	2	per cent. per annum
On do payable in one sum at 1 month's notice.....	3	do do
On do payable in one sum at 3 months' notice.....	4	do do

INTEREST AND DISCOUNT CHARGED,

On Government Bills.....	Not exceeding 3 months.	3	per cent. per annum
On Private Bills.....		7	do do
On Private Bills secured by Government paper.. ...		6	do do
On Private Bills secured by Goods &c.....		7	do do

Rebate on uncovered Bills allowed at Government Bill rate only.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

On London,	at 6 months' sight		2s.. 1d. per Rupee
do	at 3 do	do	2s. 0¾d. do.
do	at 2 do	do	2s. 0¾d. do.
do	at 1 do	do	2s. 0¾d. do.
do	at 1 day's	do	2s. 0¾d. do.
On Ireland	at 1 do	do	2s. 0⅛d.
On Scotland	at 1 do	do	2s. 0⅛d.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe			2s. 0⅛d.

N. B.—The Corporation does not draw at *six months' sight* for sums under £50 nor for sums under £20 except at *one day's sight*. No drafts are issued for less than £5, but small sums are remitted by advice.

For the convenience of parties not resident in Bombay the Corporation undertakes to remit to Europe *by its own Drafts*, at the Current Exchange, and without any charge for Commission, on receiving the Equivalent.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondees payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation, or Order*," and to state as distinctly as possible the *name and address* of the person to whom the remittance is to be made, and the *sight* at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

Charged on the purchase or sale of Government and other Securities, negotiable in Bombay..... ½ per cent.

JOHN RIACH, *Sub-Agent*.

BENGAL.

THE LEX LOCI.—The Hindoo inhabitants of Bengal, Behar, and Orisssa, or rather that section of the Baboos of Calcutta, which aspires to represent them, having failed to induce either the Government of India or the Court of Directors to annul the Lex Loci, have at length resolved to lay their complaint before Parliament. Their petition has been published, and as it may be considered to comprehend all the arguments which they have been able to collect, it demands a notice at our hands, although we are as tired of the subject as we feel convinced our readers must be. It is rather too much to be called upon in the latter half of the 19th century to defend the first principles of religious liberty against men, whose minds appear to be proof against argument and reason.

The present Memorial is decidedly superior to those which preceded it. It is very fairly written, and except in one or two sentences where the genuine Hindoo peeps out among the Europeanized arguments, it is sufficiently plausible to raise a discussion. It displays, however, the same habit of drawing false inferences from true premises, and the same economy of truth—to use Sir Harry Inglis' mild expression,—which have hitherto distinguished all similar productions. The arguments of the Memorialist, though of wearisome length, may be stated in a much more succinct manner. They assert, that according to the provisions of the Hindoo law, the property of a person dying intestate descends to his heirs, subject to the performance by such heirs of certain sacred rites, and that it cannot, therefore, descend to persons who are permanently incapacitated from performing those ceremonies. That by Hindoo law, also, many rights depend upon the performance of certain religious and moral conditions, and that the whole social organization of Hindooism depends upon this "pervasive connection between private right, and religious and moral obligations." That the Act involves a breach of faith on the part of the Government, which has repeatedly legislated on the supposition, that the Hindoo Law is to be the sole rule of Hindoo inheritance. That the Act is beyond the power of the Legislative Council to pass, and is more extensive than the Lex Loci proposed by the India Law Commission, and that it is calculated to outrage the feelings of the Hindoos. This line of argument is farther supported by several illustrations, and by a quantity of discursive reasoning, which does not appear to be either very novel or very profound. There is also a great deal about the antiquity of Hindooism, which, after all, is not older than the palanquin, and one sentence about native Christians which the Memorialists must have known to be utterly devoid of truth.

We do not perceive that there is any one single argument advanced in the petition which has not been discussed and answered over and over again until the real question at issue seems in danger of being lost in a cloud of words. No one that we are aware of, has ever denied that Hindooism is an exceedingly antique creed, or that the majority of the inhabitants of Bengal are attached to it, or that the social organization of Hindooism is bound up with its religion. The only real question at issue is whether the profession or abandonment of any creed whatsoever—the truth or falsity of the creed being nothing to the purpose,—ought justly to entail a loss of civil rights, and this question the Memorialists simply evade. They do, indeed, endeavour, by mixing up questions of caste, creed, and individual morality together, to make out that the Lex Loci will relax every bond of moral obligation, but the fallacy is too transparent to deceive any but Hindoos. For instance, they devote one whole paragraph to the case of a Hindoo widow, who takes to abandoned courses, and who would be deprived of her property by Hindoo law, and they endeavour to make it appear that the Act will practically sanction those courses, by releasing her from the Hindoo punishment, but Parliament is not likely to confound such a case with the simple abandonment of a creed. Then, again the Memorialists observe that "If the son becomes a Christian, or from any other cause is deprived of caste, the father is entitled by Hindoo law to adopt another son who would by the same law take the inheritance. The Act in question by severing the inheritance from the adoption, and securing it to the original son, virtually and practically annuls the Hindoo right of adoption." Yet they themselves admit at the same time that the father, in Bengal at least, is competent to execute a will by which he may bequeath his property to his adopted son, or any other person it may please him to select.

It would be useless to go over the remainder of their arguments, for the two illustrations to which we have just alluded, are really the only novelty they possess. The story of an imaginary pledge to the Hindoos was refuted fifty years ago, the opinions of the Indian Law Commission are simply the opinions of fallible men, the Legislative Council are not in the habit of exceeding their power, and the Memorialists are once more tied down to their sole argument, that to admit an apostate to the possession of civil rights is contrary to Hindooism. They are determined that every Hindoo who embraces Christianity shall be stripped of his ancestral property by law, as well as by his father's will, and it is this rule which they request the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, in the year of Grace 1853, in the face of the civilized world, to establish.

Putting aside, however, for the moment all reference to the truth or sophistry of the arguments produced, we cannot but remark on the extreme folly of bringing them so prominently forward at the present moment. The individuals who have prepared and are about to present this Memorial, are the very class who have lately been declaring to the world that they are perfectly prepared to take over the Government of India. At the very time that they are appealing to the liberality of the Imperial Parliament, and imploring them to allow them a large share in the government, they are exhibiting to all men the manner in which their new powers would be employed to extinguish liberty of thought and action in religious affairs. They are, in fact, claiming the privileges of civilized and cultivated men, while they are demonstrating that on the one subject which comes home to the hearts of all, their ideas are those of the days of Munoo. The Europeans who have advised or encouraged such a course of procedure,—and it is evident from the phraseology of the petition, that Europeans are behind the scenes,—have proved themselves to be no true friends to the native community. Parliament, in its dense ignorance of Indian affairs, might possibly have been deceived into a belief that the monster petition of the British Indian Association was really an expression of the national wishes, but the effect even of this belief will be neutralized by the document before us. Had the native gentlemen who organized the movement understood any thing whatever of the temper and tone of the British legislature, they would have known that the fundamental principles of religious liberty are not considered even as subjects of discussion. They are admitted as axioms, and the few relics of bigotry which still remain—such as the exclusion of the Jews from Parliament,—are merely suffered to exist, because the popular feeling on the subject is too indifferent to produce any result of vigorous action. More than this, they would have known that the strong party of which Lord Shaftesbury is the acknowledge representative, are manifesting symptoms of a desire to compel the Indian Government to lend its aid to the work of conversion, and that this petition will be eagerly caught at to prove that the Hindoos have not been liberalized by the Government system of education. The Memorialists have done more by this single petition to introduce the Bible into Government schools, than the Madras authorities could have effected in a century of remonstrance. Lastly, they have demonstrated that however well fitted the educated Hindoos may be for administrative details, their minds have not yet been cleansed from antique prejudices, to the degree which would fit them to be entrusted with the higher work of legislation, and government.

There is one little sentence in the petition which reflects no credit on the discretion of its framers:—"Referring therefore to this long and uniform course of policy, administration, and legislation, your Petitioners feel warranted in considering the said Act as a violation of their established rights as a people, whose virtually distinct nationality has been recognised by the British Crown, contrary to the good faith which the British Crown will maintain.' If these words chance to strike the eye of any Minister of the Crown, the petition will be summarily thrown over the table, as was the case recently with a Memorial from New South Wales. The House of Commons is not yet prepared to listen patiently to a declaration of independence on the part of a section of the rich natives of a single city of Hindoostan.—Friend of India, January, 6.

MADRAS.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.— The present period of the world is pre-eminently marked, not only by unmeasured strides in the march of scientific improvement, but also by a wide diffusion of knowledge and civilization through every grade of Society. It is peculiarly the age of National Education. The whole social fabric is moving bodily onwards at a continually accelerated rate; and if any one part seems endued with more activity than another, it is perhaps that which in all former ages has evinced the greatest share of the Vis inertiæ,—the brutum vulgus, which has been supposed to be hopelessly excluded from the race of improvement. It may almost be said that more is at present done for the education of the Poor in Europe than for those raised a few degrees higher in worldly circumstances This is as it should be: for we are persuaded as well by reasonable inference, as by historical evidence, that social and intellectual improvement, whilst it has a natural tendency to ascend through the various grades of Society, has no such power of downward progression from the higher to the lower classes. On the contrary it may be observed, that in the most highly civilized periods of history the humbler ranks have occupied a servile position, and have been the objects of contempt to the privileged orders of Society. The consequence has been social disunion and misery. It has also resulted from this cause that real refinement has been limited to a very few monopolists of learning. Those who possessed independent wealth or rank seldom exerted themselves to gain literary distinction; and the privileged band of literati manifested no zeal for the diffusion of knowledge, least of all amongst the poor. Learning was rarely applied to any useful or philanthrophic objects, but regarded as a means of aggrandisement or display. How opposite the effect of the education of the lower orders. As they are raised, they inevitably thrust up their superiors. Each class of the community, in order to hold its own, is compelled to make unwonted efforts for improvement. The idle aristocrat who in ordinary times would consider that he had no occasion to slave at Latin and Greek, or to deny himself the sports of the field in order to drudge in School or College, now works beside the son of his father's tenant or tradesman, and comes in for a large share of his ridicule and buffeting if he fails to acquit himself with credit.

Now if these remarks are true of European Society, with how much additional force do they apply to this country, where the privileged classes are separated from their inferiors by the enormous barriers of Caste. We know that up to a very recent period education, such as it is in India, has been monopolized by the higher Castes. The Government have been accused of fostering Caste by employing only men of Caste in their public offices and Cutcherries. The charge has sprung from ignorance of the state of the people. How could Government Officers, however impartially disposed, avoid giving the preference to those who alone possessed the necessary qualifications; or even insist on the introduction of a solitary Pariah, though ever so well educated, at the expense of encountering the fierce resistance of all those upon whom he must depend for the efficiency of his establishment. The higher castes, especially the Brahmins, have monopolized education;—and nothing is more unlikely than that they should let a particle of the precious treasure ooze out if they can prevent it.

No system therefore can be denominated National Educatian which does not provide for the instruction of the lower classes; nor will the most expensive measures that can be adopted, whether by Universities, Colleges, High Schools, or Provincial Schools, have the desired effect of raising the conditlon of the masses of the people, unless education suited to their wants, and adapted to their moral improvement, be brought within the reach of the humblest of the Native community. We shall reserve to our next number the exposition of our views as to the most effective mode of carrying out the work of National Education.—Christian Herald, January 5.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
Received with financial assistance from Government of Maharashtra
on 28 February, 2020

The Bombay Guardian

FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1853.

On WEDNESDAY *evening the usual service and lecture at* TRINITY CHAPEL *at half past 6 o'clock.*

On THURSDAY *evening, at the* AMERICAN MISSION CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock*

On the FIRST MONDAY *of every month, the* UNITED MONTHLY CONCERT OF PRAYER FOR MISSIONS *is held in the* FREE CHURCH *at 7 o'clock in the evening: the* CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S *Missionary Prayer Meeting at the* BOYS SCHOOL-ROOM *attached to* TRINITY CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock p. m.: and the* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND'S *Missionary Prayer Meeting Ambrolie, at 7 o'clock a. m.*

WE beg to direct the attention of our readers to the announcement regarding the Annual Meeting of the Bombay Tract and Book Society, which will be held on Tuesday evening next in the Free Church, Esplanade.

IDOLATRY AT INDORE.—We find that some of our readers consider our insertion of the remarks of the *Friend of India* on the question of idolatry at Indore as equivalent to an admission that we had been misinformed on the subject. We beg to enter our dissent from any such conclusion. On the principle of fair play, we deemed it our duty to insert the *Friend's* defence of the Indore Resident, with a caveat as to its extent and significance. We have instituted fresh inquiries and intend to return to the subject. We shall only be happy if we learn that we have been misinformed regarding the proceedings either of Mr. Hamilton or his pupil the young Raja. By the bye, what a singular state the mind of young Holkar must be in. He, at all events, takes part with all possible gusto in the "slicing of the live buffalo" —and yet he is the bepraised of all India for his travels, his "pure Urdustyle," and last not least his electric telegraph which is forthwith to be commenced between Indore and Bombay. It is the realization of Horace's night of fancy—

——Turpiter atrum
Desinit in piscem, mulier formosa superne.

Instead of compliments on his "pure Urdu' would not a little "plain English" in this case from Mr. Hamilton and the apologetic *Friend* do his Highness a world of good?

We beg to subjoin a clause on the subject of the connexion of Government officials with Idolatry, which we extract from the Petition which was recently forwarded to Parliament with the signatures of nearly all the Missonaries of Western India. The paragraph appears to us moderate in tone and unassailable in principle. Probably, British Residents are not, *in certain points*, able at their own discretion to disconnect themselves from idolatrous ceremonies. But, at all events, let them protest. Unless they do so, the blame rests equally on Government and them.

"That your Petitioners would next bring to the notice of your Honorable House the honours paid to Hindu princes on their religious festivals especially the Holee and the Dussera. It is a remarkable fact that the highest honours are not paid to Hindu princes on their birth days, review days, or other occasions in which their royal dignity is prominently brought forward, but are rendered only on those days on which the princes appear as leaders in idolatry. When the only occasions throughout the year when British troops are called out of their cantonments and beyond their own limits, to salute Hindu Rajas, are idolatrous festivals, and when the only regularly recurring visit paid in state by a British Resident to a Hindu Raja is on an idolatrous festival, your Petitioners cannot be surprised that the Natives should consider that the honour is paid more to the festival than the prince; nay your Petitioners humbly but earnestly suggest that in the sight of God and man the British authorities ae thus fully implicated in the support of that idolatry to which their presence gives eclat. Your Petitioners regard the remedy as plain and easy. Let the honours to Native Rajas be systematically rendered on occasions *not* idolatrous, such as those specified above, birth-days, coronation-days, or review days.

GUJARATI ESSAY ON TRUTH.—We have at all times very much pleasure in noticing, and to the extent of our ability aiding, the efforts made by educated young natives for the enlightenment and progress of their countrymen. We cheerfully give a prominent place in our columns to a Prospectus of a work which has been sent us by Mr. Govindji Narayan, teacher in the Free Church Institution, Bombay. Govindji Narayan writes a pure and simple Marathi style, and the five works he has published in that language have deservedly had a very extensive circulation. The "Willoughby Prize Essay on Truth" is one of these, which, at the suggestion of Major Le G. Jacob, he has now rendered into Gujarati. The subject is one of exceeding importance, and has been treated in a manner well adapted to the Native mind. As for the style, we cannot expect the author to write in Gujarati with the purity of idiom that characterizes his Marathi productions; but we doubt not he will see that his version be carefully revised by competent parties.

PROSPECTUS.

The Marathi edition of the "Willoughby Prize Essay" on Truth, was published a few months ago, through the liberality of the European and Native community, to whom the author gratefully embraces this apportunity of publicly acknowledging his obligations. Having now translated the work into Gujarathi by the advice of a zealous and enlightened friend of native progress, Major LeGrand Jacob, Political Agent in Kutch Bhooj, he respectfully solicits the patronage of the well-wishers and advocates of the moral improvement of India, in publishing a Gujarathi edition of his work. The original work being now widely circulated, he need scarcely reiterate what he has said with respect to the exceeding importance of the subject among the Gujarathi speaking population.

The author has spared neither time nor labour to render his Gujarathi version grammatical, idiomatic and easy; and he has availed himself of the assistance of persons who are thoroughly skilled in the Gujarathi language.

The subscription will be as low as eight annas a copy.

GOVIND NARAYAN.

Bmbay, 24th Jan., 1853.

BALOON ASCENTS.—We copy from the *Athenæum* an interesting article on the fourth scientific Balloon ascent, that took place from Vauxhall Gardens. Meteorology can only be studied in the air itself, among, and above the clouds. Yet the highest ascent that has been made is nothing more than the height of the Himalayas, nor is it probable that the air at any considerably greater elevation is of density sufficient either for the purposes of respiration, or for the support of a manageable balloon. It is a pity that Mr. Kight's attempt should have miscarried, for we are among the number of those who think that, besides the advantages to meteorology, such an ascent might have been useful to the natives, in teaching them the power of science, and for this end we should still like to see Mr. Kight carry out his purpose. As to his moral culpability all our daily contemporaries have reflected on it so severely that we have no room left for farther censure. Rather that feeling of sympathy which leads the mind to take part with suffering humanity, would lead us to listen to his apologies, if there could be any excuse for a man putting himself forward in the eyes of the public, and incapacitating himself for the performance of what he undertakes to accomplish. We cheerfully acquit him of intentional fraud, but there is nothing so insinuating as spiritous liquors, and it is almost impossible to find a man who will confess himself to be intoxicated. As long as he is able to speak he thinks he has a right to maintain that that of itself is evidence enough of his sobriety, and when he is unable to do that, he has lost his senses, his reason, and all.

EAST INDIAN SLAVERY.—Among our English extracts will be found an Article from the *Edinburgh Advertiser* on American Slavery, vindicating Mr. Stowe's Uncle Tom from American slanders which had undergone the process of refinement in the "Times" alembic. It may be asked however what are we doing in reference to Slavery at our own door. We may answer just nothing; and farther that without the active co-operation of the native community the Government cannot do more than it has done already. Slavery on this coast exists to a very considerable degree, and the Parliamentary Report on the subject does not seem to have produced any material diminution in the numbers still held in bondage. Slaves among us may be divided into three classes.

1st. The agricultural slaves in Canara and the adjoining territories, who are now properly serfs, or *adscriptae glebae*. In behalf of them the Government regulations have operated thus far beneficially, that since the authorities give no assistance in capturing runaway slaves, and although winking at the holding of them in bondage, will not interfere to keep them in that state, the masters are obliged to treat their slaves better to prevent them from running away, which if they do, they are for ever lost to them. Of these runaways and their descendants a considerable body now exists in Mangalore, and other towns on the coast, and still distinguishable by their features from the other Hindus. Their forehead is lower, and their mental development phrenologically more perfect, than that of the low cast Hindus, but they have nothing of the African negro about them. Sometimes indeed in Mangalore a Hindu may be found with African features, but a long resident there, who has studied the subject of native institutions and tribes, assured us they came to our coast originally from the Coromandel coast, where one or two colonies of them in times past seem to have been planted. The hope in regard to the extinction of slavery in the district of Canara then would seem to be that as population increases, with this uncertainty in slave property, it will become of so little value as to become of itself extinct. This the Americans in the South saw to be the natural consequences of such a state of things, when they got enacted the famous, or rather infamous extra—tradition law.

Our next class of slaves is far more numerous, and far more extensively scattered over the country, and in the towns, than the last mentioned. They are the domestic slaves partly born in the house and partly purchased. These form an essential appendage of every rich Mahomedan and Hindu family, and no enactment consistent with due respect to the feelings of those families can put an end to it. But for the same reason as that stated above, the non-interference of Government, this slavery exists little more than in name; as any slave when ill treated can run away without any danger of being apprehended, and will receive the protection of the police. The agricultural slaves ignorant, and far removed from towns, will generally suffer much ere they run the risks and uncertainties of flight, but the domestic slaves, living chiefly in towns, can easily gain their freedom when ill treated. The best proof of the general condition of this class of persons is that we rarely find them come into public notice, which as a general rule argues the easy state of bondage in which they are held. Yet instances of gross maltreatment are not unheard of, and other cases are whispered abroad, which never come to the public ear. Yet as we have before said, till there is a different tone of moral feeling among the natives, such an inquisitoral ex-

ercise of the powers of Government as would destroy the system, would neither comport with the liberality with which the native community has ever been treated by the British authorities, nor benefit the slaves themselves.

3rd. The third and worst of all the forms of slavery that exist among us arises from a traffic, which employs no inconsiderable number of agents, who roam all over the country purchasing female children, especially those that have been left early widows, and who from the barbarous custom of the Hindus are prohibited for ever from marrying. Those children are brought to the large towns, and sold mostly for the vilest purposes. And yet though all this is well known, and being practiced every day under the eye of the community, it calls forth no remonstrances, and excites but little indignation. Nor would it be possible to put a stop to it till the permission of Hindu widows to marry again dries up the sources of this Satanic trade.

Although then our slavery and slave trade are not equal in enormity to the system to exhibited in America, we have evils enough as engage the attention of Philanthropists, and to call for their vigourous efforts.

IS AUGUSTINE A PAPIST, OR A PROTESTANT, ON JUSTIFICATION ?—The following beautiful sentiments, extracted from Augustine's Comment on Ps. XXXII. Paras. 6, and 7, we are sure will be welcome to our readers, and shew them that this Father at least, in whatever things his Theological system may be erroneous or defective, is thoroughly sound in the great point with which, as Luther well observes, " the Church must stand or fall."

" Wherefore then is a man justified by faith without works ? The Apostle himself shall answer : On account of this I tell thee O man that thou mayest not seem to presume on thy own works, and fancy that thou hast received faith for the merit that belongs to them, do not then presume on works performed before faith, know that faith finds thee a sinner, and although faith when bestowed makes a man just, it finds him ungodly whom it makes righteous. ' To him who believes,' says he ' on him that justifieth the ungodly, his faith is counted for righteousness.' If the ungodly is justified he is made righteous from being ungodly, if from being ungodly he is made righteous, of what kind are the works of the ungodly ? Let such a person boast of his works, and say, I give to the poor, I take nothing that belongs to another, I do not covet, I do not commit murder, I deceive no one, I return what has been deposited with me without witnesses. Well when he has said all this, I simply ask whether he is godly or ungodly. And how can I be ungodly, says he, when I do all these things ? How were they ungodly of whom it is said ; " They served the creature rather than the Creator, who is God blessed for ever ?" But how art thou ungodly ? What if from all thy good works thou either hopest what should be hoped for, yet not from him from whom thou oughtest to hope it, or hopest what should not be hoped even from him of whom we ought to hope eternal life ? If from whom thy good works thou hopest for earthly felicity, thou art ungodly, since such is not the reward of faith. Faith is a precious thing, and thou hast applied it to a vile use, thou art therefore ungodly, and these works of thine are naught. Although you move your arms about good works, and like a good pilot seem to navigate the vessel well, you are hastening to run it on the rocks. If again you hope for what you ought to hope, that is eternal life, you are not expecting it from the Lord God through Jesus Christ, through whom alone eternal life is given ; but are fancying you can attain eternal life, through the host of heaven, the sun, the moon, and the powers of the air, the sea, the land, and the stars : you are therefore ungodly; believe in him who justifieth the ungodly, that your good works may be in reality good ; For they cannot rightly be called good as long as they do not proceed from a good root. In a word you either hope for a temporal life from an eternal God, or an eternal life from inferior divinities, and whichsoever of the two be the case you are ungodly. Have correct faith then, direct your way aright ; and if you have sound feet, walk securely, run for you are in the way ; the faster you run the sooner will you reach the gaol. But perhaps you halt a little. At least then do not leave the beaten path, thus you will reach the gaol, though later. Do not stand still, do not turn back, do not go out of the way.

What then ? who are those that are happy ? Not those in whom God finds no sin ; for he finds it in all. ' All have sinned, and come short of the glory of God.' If then sin is found in all it follows that none can be happy, except those whose sins are forgiven. It is this then that the Apostle extols : ' Abraham believed God and it was counted to him for righteousness.' ' And to him that worketh,'— who presumes on his works, and says that for the merit of them is given to him the grace of faith, ' the reward is not reckoned of grace, but of debt.' What is this, then, but that our grace is called a reward ? If it is grace it is bestowed freely (gratis.) What then, is it bestowed freely ? Yes freely. Thou hast done no good thing, and the pardon of sin is conferred on thee. Thy works are tried, and they are all found bad. If God were to give what is due to such works assuredly he would condemn thee, for ' the wages of sin is death.' What but damnation can be due to evil works ? What is due to good works ? The kingdom of heaven. But thou art found a performer of bad works and if what is due were rendered to thee, thou shouldst be punished. What then takes place ? God does not inflict on thee, the punishment that is due, but bestows on thee, the grace that is not due, punishment was due, and he bestows kindness, thou beginest therefore to be in the faith by means of this kindness, and that faith, having assumed to itself hope and love, begins to work righteously. But not even now does it become thee to be proud and boastful ; remember by whom thou wert placed in the way ; remember how even with sound and swift feet thou wentest astray, remember that when thou layest helpless, and half dead by the road side, thou wert lifted upon the beast of burden, and brought to the inn. ' But to him,' says he ' who works the reward is not counted of grace but of debt.' If you wish to be an alien from grace, boast of your merits. He knows what is in every one, and what is due to each, ' But to him that worketh not.' What is this ? Any ungodly sinner you please, it is he who does not work. What of him then ? He believes in him who justifieth the ungodly. Because he does not work, he is ungodly : and although he seems to do good works yet because they are not of faith, they cannot be called good. ' To him that believeth on him that justifieth the ungodly his faith is counted for righteousness; as David also speaks of the blessedness of the man to whom God imputeth righteousness without works.' What kind of righteousness is this ? That of faith, which good works have not preceded, but after which good works follow."

Thus far Augustine. Now we think we could refer it to the conscience of an honest Roman Catholic, or of an honest Puseyite to say if they would choose to express themselves in the words of the above mentioned extract. We feel confident they would answer in the negative, and contend that the worthy Doctor leant too much to Protestantism. We think there are few evangelical Protestants who would wish for a sounder and more Orthodox statement of their sentiment on this important subject, than what is given above. And although subtilities which had not been even broached in the days of Augustine, might require some additional words for their refutation, and other subsidiary branches of the subject might be illustrated, the citadel is here secured. The cardinal error of the anti-evangelical systems, that man can prepare himself for divine grace, and that God gives a grace of congruity to those thus prepared, is here thoroughly exposed, and these apparent good works that precede the gift of faith shewn to be, what the Author in another treatise well denominates them " glittering sins."

BOMBAY—LOCAL.

THE SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.

(From the Bombay Times.)

Pursuant to notice, an Exaamination of the interesting inmates of this Institution took place yesterday forenoon before a larger assemblage of ladies and gentlemen than has been usual on such occasions. Twenty-five pupils, of ages varying from ofiften to five, all neatly dressed, and looking the picture of health and happiness, were present at the Examination. The Reverend Dr. Stevenson commenced the proceedings of the day with prayer, and after a hymn was sung, the 28th chapter of St. Matthew's Gospel was read by the first and second classes, on which they were questioned by the Revd. G. Cook. Dr. Stevenson also examined them in Gospel History, and a fair knowledge was evinced on both these subjects by the pupils. The third or youngest class acquitted themselves satisfactorily in their Scripture and other lessons— the senior classes read well, and seemed to have a good knowledge of English History and the Geography of Europe. Fair specimens of writing and really good specimens of plain and ornamental needle work were exhibited, and elicited commendation. Two classes were examined in Mahratta, the elder class reading and translating the Gospel of St. John with a pronunciation very correct for European children. Prizes were distributed at the close of the Examination to the most meritorious and deserving of the pupils.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

AT a Monthly Meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, held in its Library on Thursday the 20th January 1853.

Official Communications.

With reference to the Deputation appointed at the last Meeting to wait on the Rt. Hon'ble Lord Frederick FitzClarence, Commander-in-Chief, &c. &c., to solicit his Lordship to become *Vice-Patron* of the Society, the *Secretary* reported that his Lordship had expressed himself much pleased to comply with the Society's request, but had desired a *Vice-Presidentship* rather than the office of *Vice-Patron*, as being a more executive appointment. The Society regretted that there was not a vacancy among the *Vice-Presidents* to take advantage of his Lordship's kind consideration.

The Government *Circular* No. 124 of 1853 intimates, that the Council of the Society of Arts have resolved on embodying their proposed exhibition of the products and manufactures of India, with a great International Exhibition to be held in Dublin this year, and requests the Society to give the same publicity to this as it did to the Society's original intention. The *Secretary* was directed to act accordingly.

Dr. Fleming's letter No. 89, dated 9th December last, states, that in compliance with the request from the Secretary to Government with the Governor General in his letter No. 77, dated 17th March 1851, and which was made known to the Society through Sir H. M. Elliot about the same time, he has prepared for the Society's Museum " a collection of specimens illustrative of the geology and mineral wealth of the salt range in the Punjaub " also a collection of rocks &c. from tho Murree, Hojara and

Cashmere Hills." These had been carefully packed in a strong box and forwarded from Jhelum on the 28th October last, to the care of the Secretary of the Board of Administration at Lahore, from whence Dr Fleming had received advice of its dispatch to Bombay, *via* Mooltan and Kurrachee. The letter is accompanied by a descriptive catalogue of the specimens, which bears evidence of their forming a most interesting and valuable contribution to the Society's Museum.

Captain Nicoll's letter dated 13th instant intimates his despatch to the Society of more fossilized fresh-water shells &c. from the neighbourhood of Saugor in Central India; it also mentions the finding of more fossil wood and the bones and sculls of elephants and other Mammalia, such as have already been described.

A large roll of impressions of the inscriptions in the caves at Junir, with a plan of the latter by Lieutenant Brett, was laid on the table; also a letter from Mr. Brett, stating, that he was now at at Karli taking impressions of the inscriptions in the caves of that place. The Red. Dr. Wilson stated that the time sanctioned by the Supreme Government, viz. one year for Mr. Brett to take these impressions had nearly expired, and that although Mr. Brett had laboured very diligently during the whole of that time, yet, as many if not more inscriptions remained to be taken; he therefore submitted to the Society the desirableness of getting Mr. Brett's appointment prolonged. The cave Temple Commission were requested to communicate their views on the subject to Government direct.

Accounts had been received from Mr. Fallon at Karli, stating that he was progressing rapidly with his illustrations of the caves at that place.

Letter No. 57 of 1852-53 from the Secretary of the Native Book Club, requesting that it might be presented gratuitously with a copy of each of the Society's publications as they appear was sanctioned and ordered to receive due attention.

The Rev. Dr. Wilson, seconded by Thomas L. Jenkins, Esq., proposed, that as the overland carriage had been so much reduced, the subject of having the Society's supplies forwarded by this *route* instead of round the Cape be submitted for the consideration of the Committee, and brought forward for discussion at the next meeting.

This was unanimously agreed to.

REVIEW.

The Eastern Lily Gathered: A Memoir of Bala Shoondore Tagore. With Observations on the Position and Prospects of Hindu Female Society. By the Rev. EDWARD STORROW.—London, John Snow. 1852. 86 pages.

THE lovely Hindu lady, whose brief but pleasing career is described in this beautiful little volume, was the first wife of Babu Gyanendra Mohan Thakur, and the principal instrument, next to the Bible, employed by the Lord in the conversion of her relative Maheshwari Debi to whom one of the articles of our present number refers.

She was born at Jessore in 1833; and at the age of ten, maried to Gyanendra Mohan Thakur, whose father is said to have spent a lakh of rupees upon the celebration of the nuptials. Her father, Surja Kumar Chakrabartti, a Kulin Brahman, being a priest of Kali, she was naturally brought up in the darkness of idolatry. A passing remark made by her husband, to the effect, "that he did not believe Kali to be a goddess, since he had discovered a new and a better religion, than that taught in the Puranas," proved the first gleam of light, which broke in upon her mind. Although at that time she was only twelve years old, her attention was arrested by these words of novel import. It led her to inquire of her husband about the nature of the religion to which he alluded: but his own state of mind at that time was that of a speculative inquirer rather than that of a believer. Here, however, we feel that we cannot do better than introduce Mr. Storrow's own words:

"His views were rationalistic; and therefore it was that to his wife's earnest desire for religious instruction he responded only in part, by teaching her the moral, and some of the historical portions of the Scriptures, whilst the prophetical and miraculous passages he passed over in silence. The singular energy of her character, however, made up for the disadvantages of her position; and now that a new world of thought and emotion was opening to her view, she seemed prepared to receive, in the spirit of a true disciple, its wondrous disclosures of mercy and of love. It struck her that, as Christianity was the religion of Englishmen, it would be a great advantage to learn their language Yet how was she, a poor Bengali lady, excluded from general society, and not even the mistress of her own will, to learn a language with which a Native woman could not be supposed to have any concern? Feminine ingenuity, however, is as fruitful in resources as was Ulysses. Bala Shoondore gave a singular instance of this, for she acquired the rudiments of our language without the knowledge of any one; and even he who was her teacher knew not that he was so.

"Having somehow obtained a spelling-book from her husband's little nephew, then a pupil in the Hindu College, she used daily to ask him what he had been learning, and put to him other questions, designed to elicit information about her book, the drift of which he was not made acquainted with. After he had answered her inquiries, she went away, and, with the aid she had thus acquired, tried to make out a new lesson. This, however, could not long be unknown by her husband; and finding her so desirous of learning English, he promised to give her a lesson every night after they had retired to rest.* Meanwhile, the light was breaking pleasantly in on his own mind—pleasantly as the light of stars breaks forth upon the dark and cloudy sky. It was starlight with him then, not daylight. The mystery of the Trinity, as with most educated Hindus, was to him a stumblingstone; but he had begun to believe in the spiritualism of the Scriptures, and to see in the character of Christ that which at least was inexpressibly beautiful and attractive; and in proportion as Christianity became an object of profounder interest than to the mere speculatist, he felt desirous that his youthful wife should participate with him in the new feeling of interest and pleasure, with which he began to regard the religion of Christ. Through the medium of the English language, she could not be expected to make much progress in religious knowledge, since she understood it very imperfectly; he therefore procured for her as many Christian books in Bengali as were within his reach. Two of these struck her much, as they have done many a one; these were Baxter's 'Call to the Unconverted,' and Bunyan's 'Pilgrim's Progress.'

"It is not enough to say she was interested in the vivid scenes of Bunyan's glorious allegory—'she was delighted with it,' said the friend who knew her best. By day she would read it for hours; and at night, when she slept, she kept it by her side.'

The change which thus took place in her mind and in her occupations, was soon noticed and opposed by those who surrounded her.

"It was thus with Bala Shoondore; the air of thoughfulness she often wore, so little like the vacant carelessness of Hindu ladies of her age—the long hours she spent in reading books far different in their character to the frivolous and licentious tales which are usually found in the female apartments of a Hindu family—the indifference and even distaste she began to manifest toward the rites of idolatry—and the known Christian tendencies of her husband, were all calculated to excite a suspicion in the minds of her relatives that she was breaking away from the ancient faith of her father. To counteract her growing indifference to Hinduism, she was requested to worship the Lingam, the symbol of Shiva, every day. It was not without a feeling of repugnance that she complied, for it was not reverence for Shiva which induced her to submit, but fear of the displeasure of her friends; yet so little respect had she for the Lingam, that on the third day, instead of treating it as an object of religious worship, she began to play with it. This act was considered so profane and sacrilegious, that she was never afterwards requested to worship it; but as an act regarded as impious, and indicative of her hostility to Hinduism, it tended to involve her in such trials as usually fall to the lot of those who are in a transitive state from one form of faith to another. She was now required to attend to domestic duties, that at least her attention might be drawn from Christian books, and from the subjects on which they treat. The duties assigned her were more humiliating than severe; but this rendered them all the more irksome to one naturally high-spirited, and not indifferent to the pride of rank; she therefore stole away as often as possible from her assigned task, to the much more congenial employment of reading.

Her own and husband's residence with parents, who, though willing to gratify their utmost wishes in temporal things, yet had no sympathy with their religious convictions and opinions, became more and more inconvenient."

The subsequent development of her Christian character is extremely interesting, and although we fear that the London publisher will not be pleased with us for making such large extracts from the narrative, we cannot withhold from our readers the particulars of so peculiar an instance of growth in grace.

"It was not long after this that his mother, whose constitution was naturally delicate, sank beneath the power of disease. The approach of death drew her affections nearer to her son and daughter-in-law. We know not what her thoughts were then—we cannot tell what thoughts passed through her heart: the Judge of all knows, and the great day when the Judge sits upon the white throne will reveal it; but so far, it is pleasing to record, did her kindness proceed, that she left them the possessors of the whole of her personal property.

The subject of our Memoir was now left more at liberty to follow the bent of her own throughts. Her husband, also, having completed his studies at the Hindu and Medical Colleges, had more frequent opportunities of instructing her. It was about this period that his father, wishing him to occupy a more independent position in society, generously settled on him the handsome sum of 500 rupees (or £50) a month, which enabled him more freely to carry out designs he had long cherished. Among other things, he wished to give his wife the benefit of an English education, and especially to make her acquainted with those accomplishments which among us are highly valued as essential elements in female training. He therefore devoted a portion of his income to procure the services of a well-qualified English governess. Under her tuition, Bala Tagore remained for a year and a half, and thus became tolerably acquainted with the English language. The manuscripts we have lying before us, show not merely skill in penmanship, but a facility in the use of words which we have rarely seen equalled by those who have had far greater advantages.

In proportion as she gained facility in the use of English, did she seem to acquire the power of mastering the various subjects to which she directed her versatile faculties. Her husband aimed especially to present Christianity before her as a religion bearing every mark of a Divine origin, knowing full well, from his own experience, that they who pass from Hinduism toward Christianity, must be prepared to do battle with earnest heart and soul in behalf of the religion of their choice. Nor was she either an indolent or an unintelligent pupil. The various steps he took in his vigorous search after the truth, she anxiously watched. Though possessed of different qualities, she fully understood his feelings, and sympathized in all his difficulties:

"She was the sheath wherein his soul had rest,
As hath the sword from war"—

"What are you thinking about?" was her frequent inquiry, when she saw him rapt in thought; and when there was any subject which bore on the elucidation of Christian truth she saw him endeavouring to unfold, her questionings were continued until the knowledge he had gained was imparted to her own mind, as when the overflowing vase of a fountain empties itself into the basin below. It was in this manner that she attained a considerable acquaintance with the evidences of Christianity, and a partial knowledge of the corroborative testimony offered in behalf of our faith by the disclosures of geology and the fruits of antiquarian research. Her attention to English did not divert her from the cultivation of her native tongue. She had begun to study Sanscrit—the parent language of all the tongues and dialects of Hindustan—with the aid of a Pundit, soon after the death of her mother-in-law; but she was cut off ere she could be expected to have attained a knowledge of so difficult a language. The amount of attention she paid to it, tended at least to refine and enlarge her acquaintance with Bengali. In the latter her reading was very extensive, especially in poetry. She contemplated making a selection of the best Bengali poetry; and, since her own poetic taste was considerable, she proposed making a metrical translation of at least a part of the New Testament;* but He in 'whose hands our breath is' was pleased to say, 'that must be the work of another, not of thee.'

Possessed of a genial nature, abundance of wealth, ample leisure, and a husband vastly superior both in the qualities of mind and heart to the great mass of his countrymen, her days would have passed pleasantly away, if it had been permitted her to unfold her tendencies under the combined influence of religious and physical truth, like the bud which, beneath the genial power of sunshine, dew, and light, unfolds its hidden beauties to the wondering eye. This was her time of development and growth. The seeds of knowledge and of grace fell upon a heart prepared to receive them. Breaking away from the bonds in which a dark and cold superstition had enthralled her, she felt that joy which ever attends the consciousness of a great and glorious change. Hers was the double joy of one who finds a hidden treasure and a long wished for and faithful friend. It was clear that she was now under the influence of holy sensations and principles, which bore her onward, as do the freshening winds a vessel on her course; but as the vessel may have to struggle with adverse winds and waves, though still holding on her course, so had she of whom we write.

How differently do the same objects appear to different being "God seeth not as man seeth." How little oneness of thought is there, probably, between angels and men! That which makes Heaven ring again with songs of triumph, sometimes fills the hearts of men with grief.

* It is considered somewhat indecorous for a husband and wife to associate much together during the day: the apartments of woman are therefore but seldom entered by men.

* As a proof at least of her love of poetry, we may mention that she wrote a considerable quantity which, under peculiar circumstances, she thought it most judicious to destroy.

It was seen by those around her, that the zenana, instead of being a spot dedicated to superstition and ignorance, was changed into a temple of God. Various means were therefore employed to draw away her attention from Christianity, and to indnce her to abandon the practices she had adopted ; but happily the grounds of her convictions were too solid to be easily shaken, and she had advanced too far into the light, easily to be driven back into the darkness. She could give up some English habits of dress, but she could not abandon that truth which was the shield and ornament of her soul. She had got that which had become in her estimation far more preferable than jewels, caste, and home ; and though the latter she could venture to part with, the former was too precious to let go at any price.

And here we cannot but refer to a trait in her character, indicative both of her superiority over most of her countrywomen in intellect and in firmness, as well as of the fact that religion was with her a thing too sacred and too dear to be trifled with. When she felt that a practice was wrong, she gave it up ; when she knew that any course of conduct was right, she would not be turned from it. There was no temporizing with religious truth. Her suavity and affability were great ; yet sometimes, when urged to comply with the practices of idolatry, or to compromise her Christian principles for the sake of earthy peace and aggrandisements, she would turn upon the one addressing her, a fixed reproving glance, and say, "How can I do so, when I know it to be wrong? I cannot." Oh, that not only her countrywomen, but her countrymen, even, possessed such high souled principle! Alas! idolatry has relaxed their moral nature. Like a blind man, who cannot distinguish between a beautiful blue sky in which repose the silvery clouds, and the midnight heavens in which struggle awfully the light of stars and the darkness, they have lost the power of understanding the wondrous beauty of goodness and of truth. To believe a truth is to them no reason for acting up to what we would call its requirements ; the connection between knowing and doing they perceive not.

When the subject of this Memoir saw that in their existing position, she and her husband could not fully act up to the requirements of the Bible, she strongly urged him to consent to their baptism. This step, which but a few weeks after her death he happily was induced to take, he shrunk from at the period under review ; not that he was satisfied to cast away the precious gifts of God, but motives of worldly policy too strongly influenced him. Hence it was that to her earnest appeals he opposed considerations of expediency. To these her reply often was, "I am willing to go and live with you, even in a hut, if you will become a Christian, for then we can serve God as we please." Sometimes, when urged by her to leave their family for Christ's sake, his reply was, "Though Christianity be true, Christians are not true to their religion." Alas, that one, lingering on the borders of the kingdom of Heaven, should be tempted still to linger by what he sees in those who bear such a glorious name, yet bear it only that it may be dishonoured!

It was whilst their minds were thus agitated, that another and a severer trial came upon them—a trial which, whilst it tested their faith, showed how deeply rooted her attachment to the Saviour had become. They were required to sign an explicit renunciation of those doctrines they had adopted, which were of a purely Christian nature. He, more inclined to look on the faith of Christ as intellectually true than as morally obligatory under all conceivable circumstances, was not proof against the temptation ; his shield was vilely cast away, and "the daughters of the Philistines rejoiced, the daughters of the uncircumcised triumphed." For the purpose of giving greater effect to his renunciation, it was resolved to celebrate the festival of Juggutdhatri in the house.*

But here a difficulty arose. He had written the letter of renunciation, and signed it ; but she would not follow his example. Implicit as are the principles of obedience inculcated on a Hindu wife and patiently as perhaps she might have submitted to indignity or to unreasonable demands, if they had related only to secular questions, she had not learned that truth which makes us free, without acquiring also a love for her freedom in Christ, which would not suffer her ignominiously to dishonour it. There was that in the demand that she should take a part in an idolatrous festival, and that, too, for the purpose of compromising her Christian character, from which her high-spirited and holy nature shrunk, as the prisoner, long confined in his narrow noisome cell, shudders, when once he is free, at the very thought of entering it once again. But the festival was close at hand. The rites had been arranged, and now only the intervening night was left for her to decide what course she would pursue. Her husband could not induce her to follow his example. To his remarks her reply was, "You could give up Christianity, but I will not." The medical attendant of the family was sent to inform her again that on the morrow she was expected to give a practical proof that she renounced the doctrines of the Gospel, by joining in the puja of the following day. She told him she would not do it, and wept profusely. At length, however, after repeated efforts to change her resolution, she reluctantly complied in part with the wishes of those around her, promising to throw a garland over the idol, but still refusing to kneel before it ; but her language, showed how reluctantly she complied : "It would be less unkind," she said, "to take a knife and kill me, than torture me thus."

To any one acquainted with the pliability of the Hindu character, when influenced by the strong arm of authority, and with that habitual looseness which characterises it in relation to moral questions, it will not appear surprising that our young friend partially yielded to the wishes of those around her. Whilst we blame the act, let us remember the youth, the inexperience, and the disadvantageous circumstances of her who, "like Niobe, all tears," mingled in the frivolity and sin of a Hindu puja. It becomes us tenderly to judge the frailties of others, "considering lest we also be tempted;" and to bear in mind that He "who knew no sin" was, of all who ever trod our earth, the most merciful and gentle, when speaking of the fallen and the wandering. There are thousands in Christian England whose religious profession is now bright and fair, who, if exposed to the difficulties which beset a Hindu in receiving the Gospel, would never have broken through the toils in which they were bound.

Late in the year 1850, domestic arrangements permitted the subject of this memoir and her husband, to be free for a season from any control, and this led them more than ever to take a deep interest in Christian subjects. Providence graciously brought her into association with a few pious ladies, who, rejoicing over her as one beloved and chosen of God, gave her yet further instruction, and "expounded to her the way of God more perfectly." Their intercourse deepened her religious feelings by increasing her acquaintance with experimental piety, and illustrating the beauty and power of the religion of the Saviour. She therefore became more anxious than ever to break away from the bondage of her country's creed—like the bird, hung out into the open air, which hears the free songs of its fellows, and gazes on the leaves, and trees, and flowers, amongst which it once poured forth its happy song. Meanwhile her husband, stimulated by her zeal, and more fully than ever impressed with the truth of Christianity, contemplated taking that step which seemed the consummation of her hopes. At length their resolution was taken, and they determind that as soon as a favourable opportunity arrived they would be baptized.

But now came one of those events, so dark and mysterious *to us*, which, if not brought about by Him who is perfect in wisdom, and boundless in goodness, would fill us with regret. She was taken ill and died.

One day, about the end of April, 1851, she received a present from Lady Burton, of Madras, of Mrs. Hemans' poems. When about to sit down to acknowledge the receipt of the volume, she was suddenly seized with a heaviness in the head, which prevented her proceeding with the letter. A severe fever ensued, and this terminated in a rapid consumption. A few days before her death she seemed to have sanguine hopes of recovery, which induced her to desire to be baptized without further delay, and as a preliminary step she sent to the house of a Christian friend the articles she deemed most valuable ; but her disease returned with such accelerated power as to preclude any hope of her removal. She then sank into a state of unconsciousness, in which she remained for two days.

On the 16th of July, about noon, she unexpectedly revived, and requested that a pillow might be placed so as to support her. She then requested that her medical attendant and the members of the family might be sent for. She then said to her husband, "I want to speak to you a few words." On being asked what she wished to say, she replied, "Give small sums of money to my servants, for they have been very kind to me, and let me settle an allowance on——" (mentioning one of her relatives). Then, turning to the doctor, she added, "Doctor, I am going to die." He replied "Are you not afraid of death?" "No," she said, "I am not at all afraid of death. I am tired of this wicked world." "Do you die in a spirit of faith and prayer?" asked her husband. With a fixed, majestic look, which her countenance assumed, when expressing herself more decidedly than usual, she replied, "Do you doubt it? I die in the faith which is in Jesus Christ." "Will you remember me in Heaven? he asked. "Oh, yes!" she said, "I can never forget you, and I will hover about you." She then desired the Scriptures to be read to her. After listening attentively for some time, she wished to bid the doctor farewell, and, shaking hands with him, said, "I leave you;" then, asking her husband to give her a parting kiss, she said, "Now let me sleep. And she slept the sleep of death."

It will be felt and confessed by all our readers that this illustration of the origin and progress of a work of grace is one of a peculiarly interesting description. "Of a truth, God is no respecter of persons." It appears that Bala Sundari herself was struk with the wonderful display of mercy, of which she was the subject.

"A portion of the Bible which struck her forcibly was the prophecies which foretell the final triumph of Christianity and the overthrow of every false religion. She recognized in her own case a strong illustration of their truthfulness. That she, a young lady living in the recesses of a Hindu family of wealth and reputation, should become acquainted with this religion and be led to embrace it, was a confirmation of its power and influence which made her feel that God had spoken. Nor did she look on this merely as a proof of the truth of God's Word, but as a testimony of his love to herself. She had been "apprehended of Christ Jesus;" though the darkness in which she dwelt, the rays of his love had shone ; when she "was far off," God looked upon her with "thoughts of peace, and not of evil," and the fitting return she felt constrained to make was the dedication of herself to him."—Calcutta Christian Observer for January 1853.

* This festival is held in honour of the Mother of the World ; bloody sacrifices are offered and, as with many pujas, much money is spent in dances, illuminations, feasting, and similar things.

SCIENTIFIC.

RECENT BALLOON ASCENT.

The fourth of the series of experimental balloon ascents projected by the Kew Committee took place from Vauxhall Gardens on Wednesday, the 10th November,—after having been several times postponed, owing to unsuitable weather. The balloon was inflated from the Phœnix Gasworks ; a supply of unusually light gas having, by the kindness of Mr. Church, the managing engineer, been prepared for the purpose. Mr. Green and Mr. Welsh, as on the last occasion, occupied the car. The sky was considerably obscured by clouds ; the wind and the lower stratum of clouds moving slowly from N. E. The balloon was liberated at 2h. 31m. P. M. ; and moved off slowly towards S. W., until it had reached an elevation of about 2,000 feet,—after which it came under the influence of currents that carried it with great rapidity towards S. E. and E. S. E. It continued to ascend till 3h. 15m. P. M.,—when it had attained a height of 23,000 feet above the sea. The temperature on leaving the Gardens was 50° Fah.,—and at the greatest elevation it had fallen to 10° *below zero*, or through 60½°. Messrs. Green and Welsh both experienced very considerable difficulty in respiration,—with much fatigue consequent upon any exertion which they were called on to make. About the time of attaining the greatest height, the air below having become sufficiently free of clouds, it was observed that the balloon was travelling rapidly towards the English Channel. As there was not sufficient ballast left to enable him to cross with safety to the Continent, Mr. Green determined on making a very rapid descent, even at the risk of damaging the instruments, &c., in order to avoid the water. He accordingly opened the valve (a proceeding which is rarely resorted to in descending), dicharging gas very freely so as to give a rapid descending motion to the balloon. On approaching the earth the remaining ballast was thrown out, and about the same time the neck of the balloon was allowed to be driven upwards;—and the empty portion of the silk being confined by the netting served to convert the balloon in some degree into a *Parachute*. The car struck the ground with considerable violence ; the concussion, as was anticipated, breaking several of the instruments. The descent took place at Acryse, about four miles from Folkestone. There were only about four miles more of land available,—a space which, at the rate of the balloon's progress in the higher part of its course, would have been passed over in four or five minutes. The rate of the upper currents was probably sometimes more than sixty miles an hour. It is plain, from the results of the last two ascents, that London, from its proximity to the sea and the great prevalence of westerly currents in the upper regions of the atmosphere, is not well suited as a starting point for such experiments. Although this fourth ascent was, on the whole, rather hurried, a good and regular series of observations was obtained. The height reached was considerably greater than in any other of the series now completed ; being about the same as that attained by Gay Lassac in his memorable expedition, also as in the late ascent by Messrs. Barral and Bixio. The Nassau Balloon was inflated with carburetted hydrogen, whereas the French ærenauts used pure hydrogen. The greatest elevation ever attained by means of a balloon was during an ascent with the Nassau, by Mr. Green, in company with the late Mr. Rush, in 1838. The height exceeded 27,000 feet,—the balloon being at that time considerably lighter and somewhat larger than it is now.—*Literary Gazette.*

EUROPEAN EXTRACT.

THE "TIMES" AND AMERICAN SLAVERY.

(*From the Edinburgh News, Dec.* 4.)

LORD Shaftesbury the other day summoned a meeting of ladies interested in the abolition of American slavery. That meeting was earnest, its work promises beneficial results, and therefore have the sluices of pro-slavery redicule, and odium, and doubt, and faitn praise, been widely opened against it. Representing the money-power of Britain, the *Times*, in the depths of its mammon-worship, has become at once the apologist, the mouthpiece, and the defender of American slavery. It succeeded in crushing European nationalities for the support of foreign bondholders, and it now in effect proclaims our West Indian Emancipation Act a signal failure, for the sake of those merchant princesdeeply interested in the stability of American "credit." The horrors so thrillingly depicted by Mrs. Stowe have roused Britain to a sense of the enormity of slavery, and the *Times*, having failed to damp national sympathy, is now attempting to extinguish by ridicule universal indignation. "Uncle Tom" will soon be as popular throughout Europe as it still is in Britain. If that popularity had been an evanescent delusion or an impracticable folly, had it ended in a splendid sham or an unmeaming pageant, it would have had the hearty and day-by-day support of Printing House Square. But it has not. British sympathy has in this instance taken a telling, practical, active form. It has called the money-power itself into action in penny offerings, and the deepest sympathies into operation through ladies' remonstrances, and therefore the *Times* defiles its pages with pro-slavery sentiments fit only for the atmosphere of Mobile, and fills its columns with letters which would only find, even in America, congenial insertion among the slaveholding tirades of the notorious *Picayune*.

In the article of Wednesday last the *Times* outshines itself. It commences oracularly, of course. It asserts "that slavery in the United States is a deep and apparently an incurable sore," and that although "Britain indulged its pride by adding £20,000,000 to the National Debt," yet "if there be one thing in the world about which the British people will not speak, it is the present condition of those for whom this sacrifice was made," a sacrifice "regardless of results either to planters or slaves." That without emancipation, and still in slavery, both colonists and negroes would have been happier far, is substantially the assertion of this heartless slanderer ; and having started thus it is not wonderful to find him vamping up sophisms, for the use of "gentlemen who deal in slaves," and teaching, or rather urging them, in reply to British remonstrances, to assert that the "gradations of British society" are as inimical to all that is holy, just, and pure, as is the "domestic institution" of the southern states. "The whole," we are told, "is a union of interests, having the white slave of Britain at the one and the black slave of America at the other end of the chain," and that the benevolence of Britain should not henceforth "insist on abolition," but content itself with "suggestisn regulation rather" as the duty of American ; and this course is enforced by a declaration that such a method would have been both better and wiser than the act which abolish it colonial slavery. The article, infamous asoe is, stands supported by four letters the usual mode of buttressing a doubtful cause. These with one exception, are anonymous, and in style of expression, thought, and argument bear so remarkable a resemblance to the article itself that the same paternity is probable not demonstrable. The exception is that signed "Janet Kaye Shuttleworth," who thinks that mothers should not possess their own children ; that women should not be translated from a state of concubinage to matrimony ; and that the breeding of human beings for the slave market, like oxen for shambles, should continue, aye, and until the governesses of England receive higher salaries. This is the plain English of the letter bearing this lady's name, although, without direct evidence, it would be unfair to suppose her anything in this case but the dupe of that self-seeking, political quack whose name she is by no means honoured in bearing.

The gist of these stabs at abolition principles and feelings is resolvable into two misrepresentations and too fallacious, not to say wicked, insinuations, first, that Mrs. Stowe's work is "a romance," full of "fictitious lights and figures," the "picturesque embellishments" of genius, while it should, to be believed, have been a plain unvarnished tale ; and one of the letter writers, assuming the learned cognomen of Academicus," in his fit of a moral dyspepsy, gives vent to this trash as superior knowledge. The second misrepresentation is, that because we use American cotton we have no right to remonstrate against slavery, one of the most plausible but, one of the shallowest arguments ever adopted to bolster up a wretched cause ; and then comes the insinuations, first, that we ought not to interfere, because the entire Union is in favour of slavery ; and second, because our own Emancipation Act has been at total failure. These are the allegations of ahe *Times* and its correspondents, and to each few sentences shall be devoted.

First, then, it is not true that our Emancirpation Act has proved a failure as practically eprese◇ted by the *Times*. The very parties who th¹nk "self-enfranchisement" preferable to emancipation precisely those parties who first objected to "abolition, either gradual or immediate," and adopted the "gradual" injustice, as a toil to universal freedom. So is it in America. Few, except southern preachers and slave-drivers, have the audad city to assert that slavery is right, and therefore ought to last for ever ; but multitudes are anxious to take all out of the iniquity they can get, leaving the difficulties and cost of doing justly to generations following. The whole history of British abolition refutes the other insinuation that Britain should remain inert, because slavery is regarded as an incurable sore in the Union. On the contrary, that, if true, would only be additional reason why the philanthropists of Britain should move more energetically. "Academicus," one of the *Times'* correspondents, truly enough asserts, that abolitonists may overstate their case ; but although Lord Dartmouth would not check or discourage the slave trade because the traffic was beneficial to the nation, it is nevertheless true that our fathers did thrust both slavery on America. But the history of our struggle with hydra-headed monster is full of hope. David Hartly broke the slumber of stupified ages in 1776, and although the moral sense of the House of Commons could not then see "that slavery was contrary to the law of God and the rights of man," the Quakers did, and seven years thereafter they mustered courage to present the first petition to Parliament against the accursed system. Lord North then, as premiers have done since, ridiculed the fanaticism, and allowed the murderer of 132 Africans to go unmolested in London because his victims were only negroes. But faith triumphed over official declarations, and on the 7th of July 1783, six Quakers, men whose names will be held in everlasting remembrance, met to consider what step *they* should take for the abolition of West India slavery. Three years afterwards these men associated themselves with six others belonging to other denominations, employed Crlakson as their agent, and in five years they obtained a select committee, and after ten rejections and twenty-four years of contumely and scorn, the slave trade was legislatively abolished. Twenty-three years more, and Europe and America had officially abandoned the African slave-trade, and eight years thereafter the British had blotted the word "slave" from its national vocabulary. With such facts, what although public opinion in America is against abolition ? Let men have faith in truth. God is for the cause of right, and who can be against it? But the Union is not against abolition. The most powerful states in that confideracy are largely on the side of truth, and this noble band of abolitionists, like the stone in the prophet's vision, hewn out of the mountain without hands, will roll and gather until this image of injustice be dashed in pieces.

The specious and ever-ready allegation that British ladies should not interfere with American slavery because they wear slave-grown cotton may be left. The *Times* well disposed of this shallow fallacy when arresting he right of British ladies to make preserves from slave-grown sugar, and more recently it proved the beneficial effects of national remonstrance in the case of Brazil, whose slave-trade has been reduced, almost abolished, by the power of public opinion acting through the British Cabinet. Arguments proving that Britain is the indirect supporter of American slavery prove too much, and show that although we never received an ounce of cotton, yet we assisted by our commerce every other country in the world to do so, and the guilt being shifted one degree matters nothing in such a question. But the *Times* and those who argue thus really reverse the case. Because we use large quantities of cotton, therefore are we entitled to remonstrate, to tell those we benefit their duty, and that we would greatly prefer their produce if free labour was substituted for robbery. Such remonstrances from first-class customers are not unheeded by dealers elsewhere, and there seems no reason why America, in this respect, should be the one singular exception.

But the pith of the misrepresentation regards the truthfulness of Mrs. Stowe's "picture," and on this point, with a very limited knowledge of the workings of American slavery, we would undertake to establish each individual character as a reality, Eva, perhaps, excepted, from the sayings, doings, and writings of slaveholders, as recorded by themselves of their abettors, and establish the testimony by the more worthy testimony of the judges, the senators, and the representatives of that blood-stained land. Do we want a "Halley" a man who hates "screeching" and does the trade "humanely?" We have twenty of them now before us in Virginian

advertisements; men who offer to sell or buy negroes single or in lots, of all ages, from "thirty" to "small girls and boys without mothers," the "Topsys" of American iniquity. Is this a rarity? Hear Thomas Jefferson Randolph on the floor of the Virginian Legislature :—

"Virginia had been converted into 'one grand menagerie, where men are reared for the market like oxen for the shambles.' Here, sir, individuals whom the master has known from infancy, whom he has seen sporting in the innocent gambols of childhood, who have been accustomed to look to him for protection, he tears from the mother's arms, and sells into a strange country, among a strange people, subject to cruel taskmasters. In my opinion, this is much worse than the African slave-trade."

Do we seek a slave warehouse?" Read this advertisement :—

"Notice.—This is to inform my former acquaintances, and the public generally, that I yet continue in the Slave-Trade, at Richmond, Virginia, and will at all times buy and give a fair market price for young negroes. Persons in this State, Maryland, or North Carolina, wishing to sell lots of negroes, are particularly requested to forward their wishes to me at this place. Persons wishing to purchase lots of negroes are requested to give me a call, as I keep constantly on hand at this place, a great many for sale; and have at this time the use of one hundred young negroes, consisting of boys, young men, and girls. I will sell at all times, at a small advance on cost, to suit purchasers. I have comfortable rooms, with a jail attached, for the reception of the negroes; and persons coming to this place to sell slaves can be accommodated, and every attention necessary will be given to have them well attended to; and when it may be desired, the reception of the company of gentlemen dealing in slave will conveniently and attentively be received. My situation is very healthy and suitable for the business.

LEWIS A. COLLIER,"

Do any doubt of sales by auction? Take this as one of the shortest from some thirty-five advertisements now lying on our table :—

"Probate sale.—Will be offered for sale at public auction to the highest bidder one hundred and thirty acclimated slaves.

G. W. KEETON.

Judge of the Parish of Concordia, La."

Is the journey southwards a "romance?" Let the Hon. J. K. Paulding, late, if not present, Secretary to the American Navy, and pro-slavery to the back bone declare, as he does at p. 177, vol. I, of his works :—

"The sun was shining out very hot, and in turning an angle of the road we encountered the following group; first a little cart drawn by one horse, in which five or six naked black children were tumbled like pigs together. The cart had no covering, and they seemed to have been actually broiled to sleep. Behind the cart marched three black women, with head, neck and breast, uncovered, and without shoes or stockings, next came three men bareheaded, half naked, and chained together with an ox chain. Last of all came a white man, a white man, Frank! on horseback, carrying pistols, in his belt, and who, as we passed him, had the impudence to look us in the face without blushing.

This was "marching" them south; and are such spectacles unusual? On the contrary, Judge Story, Judge Jay, and Judge Morell, have all denounced the everyday occurrence of these scenes, the former declaring "that American citizens were steeped to the very teeth in the stream of iniquity," and the last asserting, also from the judgement-seat, "that the frequency and crowding of the street with these manacled captives could not but shock the feeling of humanity;" while the grand juries have over and over again characterised these scenes as "disgusting," and twenty years ago petitioned for their prevention by legislative enactment. Do we want the original "Lucy" driven to suicide by despair? The same Cabinet and pro-slavery Minister Mr. Paulding, in the same volume, p. 121, gives the following as he heard it from the mouth of a coffle-driver, a perfect Legree, who travelled his "property" in half dozens tied their hands behind their backs, and drove them in this state hundreds of miles in a southern sun :—

"'I made one bad purchase though' continued he; 'I bought a young mullato girls a lively creature, a great bargain. She had been the favorite of her master, who had lately married. The difficulty was to get her to go, for the poor creature loved her master. However, I swore most bitterly I was only to take her to her mother's at——, and she went with me, though she seemed to doubt me very much. But when she discovered, at last, that we were out of the state, I thought she would go mad, and, in fact, the next night she drowned herself in the river close by. I lost a good five hundred dollars by this foolish trick."

And what did this poor girl escape from. A pro-slavery newspaper, the *Maryville Intelligencer*, replies—"travelling to a region where their condition through time will be second only to that of the wretched creatures in hell." But why continue loading our columns with extracts. We again assert that more than every incident and scene given by Mrs. Stowe can be proved true from the testimony of pro-slavery witnesses who unconsciously have furnished that lady with the materials of her great work, Where then is the "romance," the "fictitious lights and characters?" Advertisements more disgusting, and inflictions more cruel than any the infamous Legree ever inflicted on the victims of his sensuality or revenge are now before us in dozens, and nothing but the true pro-slavery spirit could have allowed the *Times* to shut its eyes to fact as patent to it as to us. The fact is, these pro-slavery abettors wish to extinguish the abolition feeling of Britain, but let the people show by their zeal in this penny offering and remonstance that in British hearts liberty has become a deathless spirit.

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

FRIDAY.—JANUARY 21.

—— The *Telegraph* and *Courier* thinks it of the greatest importance that the *Lord Elphinstone*, which is to sail for Australia in a few days, with many passengers, should have a surgeon on board. We think it of at least equal importance that these discharged soldiers and their families should not be supplied with liquor during the passage, to the extent of their desires. We have been told that those who have chartered the vessel, expect to make a good deal of money, by the sale of liquors on board. If this be so, Australia will not have much cause for self-gratulation, through their accession of these emigrants.

—— The following is from the *Hurkaru* : — "We learn that the *Anglia* was detained for a short time by the "authorities" till a competent medical person could be had to go in charge of the convicts that have been sent away in her. As a European could not be got, a native doctor was engaged for the service, who is, we believe, the very first genuine Bengali who has set out on a voyage to Australia. The *Anglia* has left with upwards of twenty European convicts, and we understand that in addition to the dozen special constables, a large number of Europeans and Indians have gone in her, either as cabin or steerage passengers, to try their fortune in the southern hemisphere."

—— Lord Dalhousie appears to consider the Burmese campaign as about over, and has given orders for the troops whom he had drawn toward Calcutta to return to their respective cantonments.

—— We take the following from an *English paper* :— "Our advices from Valparaiso by the West India Mail extend to October 1. The first stone of the Santiago and Valparaiso Railroad was laid on that day by General Blanco, assisted by the authorities, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. It was expected Valparaiso would shortly be lighted by gas. The Chilian Chambers were debating the abolition of the tenth tax, which it was proposed to replace by a direct property tax. A law to abolish gradually the export duties on minerals was strongly opposed in the Congress by the merchants of Valparaiso, and was not likely to be carried. Fourteen men implicated in a riot in the artillery barracks had been summarily shot as warning to others attempting to disturb the peace of the Republic. Another conspiracy has been discovered in Bolivia and suppressed, and a few of the ringleaders were instantaneously shot. Their object was to poison General Belzu, but this functionary appears to have a charmed life, neither balls nor poison can put an end to or affect him. The government intend to carry on the bark trade on their own account."

—— A letter from Paris says :—"For the last two days the shop windows have been filled with portraits of the new Emperor, in all the splendour of his Imperial robes, and with allegorical pictures, in which the great Emperor is seen descending from heaven to place the Crown on the head of his nephew. It is still hoped that the Pope may be induced to come to France for the purpose of assisting at the coronation of the Emperor. It is, in fact, stated that Pius IX. has said that though he should not like to be exhibited in Paris, like Abdel-Kader, he would not object to come to France if the coronation were to take place in some provincial town."

—— A correspondent of the *Madras Christian Herald* says :—"I have read your remarks on the Officer who is said to have potshotted the Burmese with his rifle at Pegu with those of the *Spectator* and another paper, I think of Bombay. It is not my intention to comment on them, but merely to relate a circumstance which occurred during the last Burmese war, with the case, however, reversed. I was there after the peace of Yandavoo, and recollect hearing as one of the curiosities of the war, that a Burmese ensconced in a tree potshotted a number of the English. His impudence excited considerable indignation—he was most assiduously sought for and taken after some trouble which you may imagine did not mitigate the rough treatment he afterwards received. Has the feeling against such a practice changed since then, or did the difference of circumstances justify it? In another campaign in which I took a part, I recollect hearing of an Officer who did the same as the one at Pegu, but when mentioned it was always in terms of condemnation."

—— We have been much struck with the fact alluded to in the following paragraph :—"If Louis Napoleon shall indeed become the heir of his illustrious uncle, nations ought to read in the event an illustration of retributive providence. When in order to secure a successor to his kingdom, Napoleon divorced the Empress Josephine, and married a Princess of the house of Austria the object of his ambition seemed as if it had been attained, when the guns of the Invalids announced the birth of the infant King of Rome Yet mark the results! Napoleon himself is driven from his kingdom. His only son dies an obscure prisoner of Austria; but the grandson of the rejected Josephine restores, after years of hopeless humiliation, his fallen family, and becomes the heir to the imperial throne." The mother of Louis Napoleon, was Hortense, daughter of Josephine —A lengthy report concerning the Dholera Tramway, four and a quarter miles in length, (the Tramway) connecting Dholera with the Gulf of Cambay, appears in the *Bombay Times* with a flattering editorial. We extract the last paragoaph of the report :— "If the present season's report should be favourable it is to be hoped that the merchants interested in the northern cotton trade will take some steps to extend the line into the interior,—at least so far as the cotton districts which lie around the head of the Gulf of Cambay,—and that in connection with such extension, some charitable natives may immortalize themselves by supplying the arid town of Dholera with streams of pure water from the upper levels of the River Bhader."

SATURDAY,—JANUARY 22.

—— We take the following from the *Bombay Times* :—"The Steamer *Lowjee Family*, on her return from Surat, picked up nine fisherman at sea

on the wreck of their boat, and brought them into harbour yesterday. At five o'clock on Thursday evening when standing towards Bombay, and being abreast of Worlee. the Master saw on his starboard beam about five hundred yards distant, a boat upset and several natives clinging to it ; he immediately steamed to windward of the wreck, and with some difficulty managed to *haul* on board the whole of the boat's crew, nine in number, who were so exhausted that according to their own account they could not have held on for another hour ; the sea was so rough that it was impossible to make any attempt at saving the boat which was a large and expensive one."

—— A correspondent writing from the N. W. Provinces says :—" There has been lots of ice made at all the pits in these provinces this year, at some place six nights sufficing for the supply of the whole season."—The following is from the *Citizen* :—" We have been credibly informed that the Revd. J. Robinson of Serampore has been already appointed to the office of Translator of the Bengalee Government Gazette. People are apt to imagine things owing to his being a regularly ordained Minister, but we should remind such that Mr Robinson's clerical duties are purely a labour of love, as he is not attached to any society as a paid agent."

—— So also is the annexed :—" Yesterday the four young men implicated in the shooting of the durwan of Rajah Pertaubchunder Singh were tried before the supreme court on the charge of manslaughter. The trial occupied all day. The chief justice summed up very unfavorably to the prisoner Finlay, who had confessed to firing the fatal shot but pleaded that it was done in self defence. His Lordship stated that in his opinion no weight was to be attached to the statements of the native witnesses, who denied all violence on the part of the Rajah's men. All the probabilities of the case, as well as the credible evidence which shewed that immediately after the durwan had been shot an armed crowd were found around him by the European constable who came up, and that the persons of the prisoners bore marks of a severe beating, made it appear that the statements of the prisoners themselves that after entering the house they were set upon with great violence and had to make a fight of it, were true. Still the law required to excuse a man who in the prosecution of an unlawful purpose might become involved in an affray, clear proof, the *onus* of which lay upon him, that he had used all means to escape from the necessity of taking life in self defence by making every effort to desist from and flee from the fray. There was no evidence on Finlay's part of such endeavour to escape. As regarded the other prisoners his lordship said that it must be for the Jury to determine whether they were constructively liable for Finlay's violent deed (supposing it inexcusable) from having been concerned with him in some common design, and that a design in furtherance of which the unlawful act was perpetrated. His lordship mentioned some special circumstances in favor of Nugent : such as his having called out to Finlay (which however Finlay probably would not hear) not to fire, and his having changed his gun for a stick, a weapon of less fatal character. The jury retired a little after six o'clock, and about a quarter of an hour after brought in the following verdict :

Finlay—Guilty, but the Jury strongly recommended him to mercy,
Waller—Not guilty.
Nugent—Not guilty.
Boswell—Not guilty.

—— The following from Lucknow, the 4th inst., appears in the *Englishman* :—" My letter of yesterday was written too hastily to enable me to enter into particulars. I mentioned that the King on the 1st of this month called upon the Minister. I believe none of his predecessors similarly honoured a Vuzeer. The Nawab had just recovered from illness, and it was on this occasion that Hajid Ally Shah visited him in state, and with a very numerous retinue consisting of three regiments and a host of followers. Nothing that could be done on the part of the King to honor Ally Nucky Khan was omitted, and His Majesty even distributed 25,000 Rs. in silver, to testify his joy at the recovery of his favorite to the Shodras of Lucknow. The scrambling by-the-bye for the silver coins, for the King could not afford the expensive luxury of throwing gold mohurs about—was a sight worth noticing. One man was scarcely possessed of a Rupee before he was pounced upon by a dozen others, who endeavoured to deprive the fortunate (?) possessor of it by every means, extracting it from the mouth perhaps, by forcibly opening his jaws, or turning his wrist to squeezee it out of his closed fist. Of course there was too much kicking, fighting, pushing, and knocking down not to cause accidents. After the King had offered up prayers and thanksgiving at the tomb of the saintly grandson of Ally, he took his Minister with him to his own Palace, placing him in the same howdah with him. The next day the Hindoo astrologers were handsomely rewarded for their prediction and for the fortunate result of their poojahs. All this was done as publicly as possible, in order, as it seemed, to convince all men of his undiminished favor and continued friendship for a Minister, with whom he apparently sympathizes, for not enjoying the approbation of the Resident. This augurs no good for the prospets of reform. Both the King and the Minister, to judge from their conduct, seem to be firmly convinced that they have nothing to dread from any active interference on the part of the British Government, and that Colonel Sleeman is constrained to refrain from interfering by stringent orders from Lord Dalhousie. There are always Europeans enough here to make this assurance to the Durbar. Your editorial of the 18th on the subject of Oudh, contained the most just observations. I do indeed agree with you that there evidently is an enemy in the camp. I said yesterday I would communicate to you something of the gold discoveries in Oudh. Captain Need, formerly of the Oudh service, and who it appears travels in India as agent to a London house, to report on the produce of the Teraee, has just returned from a district on the frontiers of Nepal, near Banky and above Churdah. He says that he is assured that the most profitable results would be derived by having the sand washed under British engineers and with British capital, that this was no new discovery, but that the natives had, for ages, been employed in extracting the ore from the sand by washing it in their simple and rude manner, and that he is consequently about to form a company under the provisional direction of gentlemen in the Oudh service who from their local knowledge are best able to judge as to the reality of the existence of this mineral. He adds, that the gold containing sand is renewed every year, during four months of which the rain washes it down from the mountains, and this produces every year a new bed of auriferous sand.—There was a public examination at the Martiniere this morning. The Resident and Captains Hayes, Weston, and Lamb among others, were present, and prizes were distributed by Colonel Sleeman."

—— An overland traveller to California, writes as follows :—" We came by way of Great Salt Lake City, and, as we spent a week among the Mormons, had a very fair apportunity of forming an opinion of them and their (peculiar) institutions. The city is said to contain a population of about 10,000, is beautifully laid out, upon a plan of an acre and a quarter to the lot, and is splendidly watered by the mountain streams, which are conducted to run along the sides of all the principal streets. There are several large stores, which are well supplied with general assortments of merchandize, all of which are hauled from Kanesville, a distance of over a thousand miles. The Government buildings here, consisting of the Statehouse and Governor's House, are very creditable and tasty in appearance. On the California trail the Mormon settlements extend some sixty miles up the valley. The farms are generally small, and the soil has proved highly productive, ordinarily yielding from 40 to 50 bushels of wheat to the acre. I saw a great many fields of Indian corn, which looked well, and garden vegetables of all kinds were very abundant. The people appear quite industrious, and, aside from their theory and practice of bigamy, would give promise of here building up a state of their own I frequently conversed with men and women of all classes upon this subject, and all defend the doctrine of plurality of wives upon scripture grounds. It is no uncommon thing among the farmers to find them with two or three wives ; a man with only one is looked upon as in rather poor circumstances, and not at all well to do in the world. Whatever may have been the former conduct of the Mormons, the emigrants who have visited them this year, so far as I can hear have no illusage to complain of. Supplies have been furnished them at quite low prices, and no outrages committed either against their persons or property."

—— The *Telegraph* and *Courier* has nearly two columns in favor of watering the streets on Sundays. This watering of the streets, whatever it is to those who ride in their carriages, is a great nuisance to pedestrians, in other words to 99 out of 100, who have occasion to use the streets. Perhaps, however, the 99 ought to be thankful that they are allowed to use the streets at all. It is to be borne in mind though, that many who attend our English churches, are in the habit of walking to them ; and it is with very little satisfaction that they find the roads put into a Monsoon state for the convenience of a few gentlemen and ladies. Were there side-walks here, as in European cities, the case would be different. But it is now as it ever has been ; legislation is for the benefit of the few, and not of the many. We have sometimes observed, when a road was being metalled, that from side to side the entire surface was covered with small sharp stones, over which the poor barefooted natives were obliged to walk, with no little difficulty and distress. This is but one illustration of a system which treats the mass of the natives as though they had only the same rights that cattle have, and which nevertheless affects to regard itself as eminently philanthropical.

MONDAY,—JANUARY 24.

—— The *Friend* of *India* takes the following from the *Malta Times* of the 30th November :—" His Excellency Humphrey Marshall, Commissioner of the United States to China and Japan, passed through here last week on his way to Suez, where he expects to meet the British Commissioner, and from thence to proceed together to Hong Kong, previous to opening negociations with China, relative to the last treaty, which is to expire in 1853. The United States squadron, mounting 284 guns, will concentrate at Hong-Kong, and from as far as it has been in our power to judge of His Excellency, the Commissioner will not long remain inactive. H. Marshall Esq., has been a long time Member of Congress, and commanded the famous Kentucky Horse at the celebrated Battle of Buona Vista, when Generel St. Anna, with 25 000 men was beaten by four thousand Americans. Yet the *China Mail* of the 13th Nov. has an article of two columns to prove that the American Government will *not* go to war with Japan !"

—— The thermometer stood yesterday morning in Bombay at 58°.—The subjoined is from the *Bombay Times* :—" The annual Examination of the Scottish Orphanage at Mahaluximee takes place tomorrow forenoon, and we would strongly recommend the attendance of those who feel an interest in this most valuable establishment. It is a singular fact that though the Scottish Orphanage, intended for the education of destitute girls, has been for four years in existence—its management throughout having been most admirable—yet there are not more than two or three Ladies at the Presidency who have ever given it the slightest countenance or support, notwithstanding all the Scotchwomen of wealth, rank, and condition amongst us. The funds have mainly been contributed from the pockets of Bachelors as slightly interested, as it well could be imagined, in such a matter. From the wisdom of the measures of the Committee and their good fortune in securing efficient management, it has not the less prospered marvellously, and though now sorely in need of aid, is fulfilling to admiration the expectations of its projectors. In the matter of dress, our other Orphan Establishments might take a leaf out of the book of that at Mahaluximee. Nothing can be more striking than the contrast betwixt the pleasing array of neatly and tastefully dressed little girls, with the smart, showy bonnets and becoming attire altogether, which the youngest female prizes, to be seen in St. Andrew's Church every Sunday, and the wretched mob caps, white sleeves, and tippets, and sack dressing gown looking things to be seen on the Orphans in the Byculla Church Organ Gallery, where the object would appear to be constantly to remind these poor children of their dependence and destitution."

—— The *Madras Athenæum* says :—" We have been favoured with a copy of the Report of the Madras Marine Society, established August 1st, 1851, for the purpose of encouraging the East Indian youth of this Presidency to enter the sea service, and of training them to commence their nautical career with advantage. The Society's operations have been most successful for the short time they have been at work, as we learn from the Report that ' from the 15th September 1851, on which date the Marine School was opened, to the 30th of the same month in the following year 1852, comprising a period of twelve and a half months, no less than fifty-one boys have been provided for on board ship either as Apprentices, or on monthly wages in Men-of-War belonging to the Indian Navy or in Merchant ships.' Some few, we are told, have again returned to the otiose enjoyments of a shore life, ' but the greater part are still afloat well contented, and having the proud satisfaction of gaining a respectable livelihood by their own exertions.' "

—— Mr. Finlay (mentioned above) has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Great Jail of Calcutta.

—— The *Sydney Empire* (end of October) says :—" The intelligence from the gold fields is interesting, and holds out very favourable prospects for the future. The chief item of importance is furnished by the Abercrombie Gold field, on one of whose tributaries, the Tuena, gold has been turned out in immense quantities by the very few persons engaged in digging there. The importance of the Abercrombie district as a gold field is by no means adequately appreciated, although the success which has attended the desultory operations on its banks and tributaries has been very considerable. At the Tuena many months ago some striking instances of success occurred in the diggings then opened, and now again fresh proofs have been offered of the prolific nature of this auriferous region. According to recent accounts, many parties were washing from 10 to 15 ounces a day, and the gold was generally coarse with occasional nuggets. At the Mountain Run Creek, the prospects of the miners are very favourable. The gold procured is of a coarse description, and there is a

considerable number of persons at work who are doing very well. We look with interest for further intelligence from this gold field."

—— The University at Sydney has been inaugurated with great pomp and ceremonial.—From the *Poona Observer* we take the following :—"We have been requested to state, and we do so with great pleasure, that, at a Meeting of some of the Professors and Masters of the Poona College, held in Professor Fraser's Class Room, on Thursday the 20th instant, it was resolved to form an Institution for the purpose of placing within the reach of the public, the means of cultivating and extending the growing taste for Literature, Science and Art, and of acquiring full and authentic information on all topics, both of immediate and permanent interest ; and further, it was resolved, that a public meeting be held in the Hall of the Poona College on Saturday evening the 22nd instant ; that Professor Fraser be requested to deliver a lecture on the occasion, and that immediately after the lecture the Institution be framed.

There will, accordingly, be a public meeting in the Hall of the College at the Palace in the Visram Bhaug *this evening* at 7 o'clock, when a lecture will be delivered by Professor Fraser. The public, European and Native, are respectfully invited to attend.—We heartily wish all success to this excellent undertaking, which does infinite credict to the philanthropic views entertained by the gentlemen who have been instrumental in originating it."

TUESDAY, JANUARY 25.

—— The following is from the *Examiner* :—"We have the best authority for stating that the Governor General has made a communication to the Governor in Chief of the French possessions in India, offering to cede to that nation a large tract of Territory in the neighbourhood of Pondicherry, in exchange for the whole of the French settlement of Chandernagore, and its dependencies on the banks of the Ganges. The French authorities have submitted the offer to their Government at home, with a strong recommendation in its favour. It is said that the cession will comprise the whole of the coast between the two French settlements of Pondicherry and Karrical, but we do not in the least degree believe that a price of such magnitude, has been really offered for such an inadequate equivalent."

—— A correspondent of the *Bangalore Herald* writes :—"While the left wing of the 15th Hussars was marching fram Cannanore to Bangalore, in March 1840, one of the men was seized with cholera, and after every effort had been made in vain by the medical officer in charge, the case was given up as utterly hopeless, and is was thought that the man had scarcely a quarter of an hour to live ; when one of the assistants moved by his piteous supplications for water, brought him some, thinking that it could not then do him any harm. No sooner, however, was the water brought to him, than he seized it with what was thought a dying grasp, and drank most immoderately ; and from that moment he began to improve, and is now, after the lapse of nearly 13 years, doing duty in the same corps, a healthy though not a strong man."

—— The Memorial of the Calcutta Missionaries was presented to the House of Commons by the Hon. A. Kinsman, on the 17th of November. It was referred to the Committee on Indian affairs.—"It affords us much pleasure to state," says the *Calcutta Christian Advocate*, "that there is every prospect of the establishment of a City-Mission for this city. The object of this Mission will be the employment of ministers and lay-agents, for the purpose of visiting and benefiting the neglected portions of our densely-populated city, an object which has long been called for, but which from one cause or other, has never been accomplished. We would yield to no one in our attachment to Missions to the heathen, but we have always felt, that while this ought to be done, we ought not to neglect the poor and the ignorant of the Christian community. It is therefore with unfeigned pleasure, that we announce that a merchant once resident in Calcutta, but now in England, has placed at the disposal of two of our fellow-citizens, the sum of 8000 Rupees for the establishment of a City-Mission in Calcutta ; and would that many who have amassed fortunes in this city, would be equally mindful of its religious wants. The proposed City-Mission will unite in its attempts to do good to all Protestant and Evangelical Christians, and will be similarly constituted to the London City-Mission, which has been instrumental in doing so much good to the neglected and outcast population of the British Metropolis."

—— The *Bombay Times* suggests that a similar Mission would be desirable in Bombay.—From a notice of the Church Missionary Monthly Prayer meeting in Calcutta, we take the following : "F. Alexander, Esq., of the Bengal Army, rose and addressed the meeting in one of the most interesting and instructive speeches we have ever heard. He related many an affecting anecdote relative to his own conversion from darkness to light, from perfect carelessness and indifference in religious and missionary affairs, to the light of the Gospel Truth—to sympathy and interest in the work of redeeming souls to Christ, and of administering to the spiritual wants of the poor and distressed. He had devoted much of his time in England in Missionary labour in connection with the London City-Mission and other Religious Associations. The speaker was at times interrupted by the strength of his own feelings, as he recalled to mind the wonderful goodness and power of God's grace in bringing him from darkness to light. The state of his health compelled him to relinquish the active duties of his profession, but it interfered not with his enlisting as a soldier of the cross. His time was at his own disposal, and he proposed proceeding to the Upper Provinces to devote it to the conversion of the heathen to Christianity. We cannot follow the speaker through his extremely interesting and affecting narrative : there was so much true piety and Christian feeling displayed in it, as deeply to move and awaken the hearts of all present."

——Her Majesty's Justices in Bombay have decided by a large majority, that the roads shall be watered on Sunday.—The *Bombay Times* says:—"A letter from Indore informs us that young Holkar had resolved upon connecting his capital with that of Western India, and, by consequence, with every great town in the East, by the Electric Telegraph; this is magnificent. Dr. Impey, the Residency Surgeon, was about to proceed to Calcutta the moment Dr. O'Shaughnessy arrives, to receive instruction on the subject. He will carry with him full credentials such as to enable him to provide material and have the work set about immediately. The weather at Indore had become excesssively cold but very variable, the wind being sometimes southerly and the sky cloudy, sometimes northerly with intense cold; tatties were requisite one week, the next they were insufferable."

—— Says the *Lahore Chronicle*:—"No one can sail down the Indus, and see the abrupt termination of the Punjab rule above Sukkur, and not be immediately aware that the Punjab with Sind must at no distant period, form a distinct Presidency; it is here that the Civilian, here that the Military man, must be appointed ; it is here that they must look to promotion; and it is here they must remain when once appointed : they must not look back with regret on the green fields of Bengal, or on the mild and endearing rule of a Thomason. The Punjab, as well as the Province of Bengal and the N. W. Provinces, has its claims on the Government; a brave people having yielded to our arms,—whilst some are actually now fighting to support our united reputation—entitles them to the best Government we can give them."

—— From an *English paper* we learn that a most important convention has been concluded between the Piedmontese Government, the French Government and the English Submarine Telegraph Company, for the immediate execution of an electric telegraph between Genoa and Cagliari, in Sardinia. The English steamer, conveying the Indian mail from Malta, will call in at Cagliari.

WEDNESDAY,—JANUARY 26.

—— To show what a thoroughfare the ocean is becoming, we mention that the Earl of Hardwicke just arrived from England, spoke no less than 15 ships, 6 barques, 2 brigs and 1 schooner.—A Purdasee employed as a watch over some Saltpans on this Island, was yesterday found dead in the Chokee. —"His person had been stripped of the ornaments he constantly wore—ropes were found encircled round his neck and thighs, which were pulled quite tight, and the body was so stiff and cold that he must have been long dead. The deceased was represented as having been a quiet and steady man ; there was no evidence as to the identity of his guests on Sunday night. Dr. Carter held a post mortem examination. He found round the deceased's neck the marks of several coils of a coir rope half an inch in thickness, tightly drawn by being doubled and the two ends passed through a noose. The deceased had been a robust man, and his death must have been caused by strangulation effected by more than one person. The Jury returned the following *Verdict*. That deceased was murdered by being strangled by some person or persons to the Jury unknown."

—— The Calcutta papers have not settled it whether the Governor General shall visit Rangoon again or not.—The *Morning Chronicle* says :—"We hear that the Governor General intends having a printing press with its appendages amongst the equipments for his Rangoon tour. His Lordship will, then, deserve credit for having been the first to start a newspaper in the capital of our Burmese dominions —even though the editorials wear the guise of General Orders, and the items of intelligence that of notifications of appointments and promotions."

—— Coming events cast their shadows before. Is the following from the *Englishman*, one of these shadows :—"It is by no means improbable that when the Burmese dispute is settled we may have to engage in a little war further eastward. According to the *Straits Times*, the Malay peninsula, which is more or less under British control, is invaded by a tribe of Sumatrans, called Rawahs, who having been expelled from their own country by the Dutch are seeking a new home at the expense of their neighbours. Strange to say, their place of debarkation is the British settlement of Malacca, where they procure arms and then advance into the interior. They have already driven away the Chinese who work the tin-mines, and unless stopped short in their career, bid fair to become masters of a large portion of the Peninsula. The British Government is bound by treaties to some of the Malay chiefs, though we do not know, whether those whom the Rawahs have attacked are included in the number ; but the trade is carried on by advances from the inhabitants of the British settlements, and if their debtors are ruined, they will be severe suffers. It may be difficult to get at those invaders who have already proceeded into the interior of the country, but it would be very easy to prevent them from receiving reinforcements, as they must cross the Straits, and could be prevented from passing by a single steamer. The Chinese settled in the Peninsula are a turbulent body, banded together in secret association and the British authorities may not be sorry to see them in the hands of greater savages than themselves, and made sensible that they require protection. But if a tribe of barbarian invaders is allowed to rove about, and plunder and enslave the people at their pleasure, there will be no end to the peaceful industry of the inhabitants, whether natives or Chinese, and the Malays will be thrown back in a barbarism as deep as that of their invaders. It appears to us therefore that interference can hardly be avoided, if merely out of humanity to the Malays, who have now for some years looked to the British authorities as their protectors."

THURSDAY,—JANUARY 27.

—— A meeting with reference to a Wellington testimonial is to be held on Monday at the Town Hall, at which the Right Hon'ble the Governor has consented to preside.

—— On the evening of the 17th instant, the Bishop of Madras confirmed 78 candidate from the different Tamil congregations of Madras. Speaking of the audience present, the *Madras Chr. Herald* says "it was a cheering sight to see such an assemblage won over from the ranks of heathenism to a profession, outward at least of Allegiance to the Redeemer." The Bishop of Victoria addressed the candidates.

—— The Poona Society mentioned above has been inaugurated under the name of the Dekkan Institute.

—— An American letter writer gives the following recent information :—"The long talked of Japan expedition will shortly leave the United States for Jeddo, under the command of Commodore Perry, Captain Ringgold superintending the surveying portion of the squadron. The expedition will be much stronger than had been anticipated ; and, besides a full compliment of shot and shell, will carry out a magnetic telegraph, a locomotive, rails for a short road, railway cars, and many other specimens of modern improvement, so that the Japanese may have to choose between cannon balls and new inventions of utility ; or, it may be, that the former, should they prove obstinate, and refuse the redress demanded, may be used to prevail upon them to adopt the latter. The squadron will consist of the *Vermont* of 3,000 tons, 96 guns, 800 men ; *Mississppi*, steam frigate, 1,700 tons, 375 ; *Susquehanna*, ditto, 2,500 tons, *Princeton* ditto, 1,200 tons, 190 , *Alleghany*, ditto, 1,100 tons, 190 : *Saratoga*, sloop of war, 1st class, 21 guns, 190 ; *St. Mary's*, ditto, ditto, 22 guns, 190 ; *Vencennes* ditto, ditto, 22 guns, 190 ; raze frigate *Macedonian*, 22 guns, 450 ; brig of war *Porpoise* 10 guns, 120 ; and 3 storeships. Total number of guns, 206 ; men, 3,045."

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22nd January 1853.

Mr. T. Ogilvy, Commissioner at Sattara, having resumed charge of his duties on the 11th instant, the unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to him on the 15th September last is cancelled.

Assistant Surgeon R. Nicholson, M. D., assumed Medical charge of the Guzerat Irregular Horse on the 7th instant.

Bombay Castle, 24th January 1853.

The leave of absence granted to Assistant Surgeon Broughton, Civil Surgeon at Kolapore, on the 15th November last is extended to the 1st proximo.

On the departure from Bhooj on the 11th instant of Assistant Surgeon Bloxham, Surgeon H. R. Elliot assumed temporary Medical charge of the Kutch Agency.

Bombay Castle, 26th January, 1853.

Lieutenant M. Battye resumed charge of the office of Assistant to the Resident at Baroda on the 4th instant, up to which date the leave granted to him on the 5th ultimo is extended.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
A. MALET, Chief Secretary.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.—REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 20th January, 1853.

Ensign A. S. Griffiths is permitted to resign his appointment of Supernumerary Assistant to the Superintendent of

the Revenue Survey and Assessment, Ahmednuggur, and his services are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Bombay Castle, 22d January 1853.

Mr. H. B. Lindsay has been appointed an Assistant to the Commissioner at Sattara.

Bombay Castle 24th January, 1853.

Mr. D. Neave, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Khandeish, is permitted to proceed into the Districts of that Collectorate on duty.

Lieutenant C. Hodgkinson, 28th Regiment Native Infantry, Acting Deputy Collector of Hydrabad, has been allowed an extension, to the 11th instant. under Section IX. of the Absentee Regulations, of the leave of absence granted to him on the 13th ultimo.

Lieutenant L. D. Dunsterville, 28th Regiment Native Infantry, Deputy Collector of Hydrabad, has been allowed leave of absence, under Section IX. of the Absentee Regulations, to proceed to Bombay, on sick certificate.

Row Bahadoor Balajee Attajee Sumbhoos, District Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Tanna, is placed in charge of the Talookas of Sankssee, Rajpooree, and Ryghur.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following re-distribution of the Charges of the 2nd and 3rd Assistants in the Khandeish Collectorate :—

The 2nd Assistant Collector is to have charge of the Nusseerabad, Errendole, and Jamnair Talookas.

The 3rd Assistant Collector is to have charge of the Thalnais and Amulnair Talookas.

Bombay Castle, 25th January 1853.

Mr. William Sandwith has been appointed an Assistant to the Collector of Surat.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
H. E. Goldsmid, Secretary to Government.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 20th January 1853.

The leave of absence granted on the 18th May last to Mr. R. S. Bagshaw, Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad, is extended for a further period of two months.

Azum Ballajee Pundoorung, Moonsiff of Amulnair, in the Khandeish Zillah, is allowed leave of absence for six months, to visit the Konkun for the benefit of his health.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. G. Lumsden, Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 24th January 1853.

Mr. M. A. Coxon, First Assistant to the Commissioner at Sattara, is allowed leave of absence for one month under Section XI. of the Absentee Rules, to proceed to Bombay, on urgent private affairs.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
A. Malet, Chief Secretary.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 26th January 1853.

Mr. Conductor Whittenbury has been allowed leave of absence, from the 14th ultimo to the 20th instant, to proceed to Poona and Bombay, on private affairs.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 26th January 1853.

The Revered Mr. Fletcher, Senior Chaplain of Kurrachee, to visit the Stations of Sukkur, Shikarpoor, Khanghur, Larkhana, Sehwan, and Shewan, in Upper Scinde.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. G. Lumsden, Secretary to Government.

MARINE.

Bombay Castle, 20th January 1853.

No. 15 of 1853.—The following arrangements are made :—

Second Hospital Assistant J. de Rozario, at present in the Indian Navy, to be relieved from that branch of the Service, and directed to rejoin the Hospital of the Marine Battalion; and

Second Hospital Assistant Manoel de Silva, 1st Company 4th Battalion Artillery, to be placed at the disposal of the Commander in Chief Indian Navy, vice Rozario.

Bombay Castle, 22nd January 1853.

No. 16 of 1853.—Mr. Midshipman A. McMullin is allowed to proceed to Europe on Medical certificate, with leave of absence for one year.

Bombay, Castle, 25th January, 1853.

No. 17 of 1853.—Lieutenant S. Child, and Mr. W. F. Yates, Midshipmen, of the Indian Navy, returned to their duty by the Ship "Vernon," on the 20th instant, with the permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
P. M. Melvill, Lt. Col. Secretary to Government.

Military.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrivals.

Jan. 17th.—Ensign C. D. Mecham, 27th regiment M. native infantry, on sick certificate, from Mangalore. Jan. 20th.—Assistant surgeon J. E. Freeman, medical establishment, to rejoin, from England; lieutenant H. Cumberlege, 1st fusiliers, to join, from England; ensign T. C. French, her majesty's 53rd Regt., to join, from England; Ensign W. F. Metge, her majesty's 8th (King's) regiment, to join, from England; ensign W. Dickinson, 8th regiment native infantry, to join, from England; ensign C. F. F. Chamberlain, 26th regiment native infantry, to join, from England; lieutenant W. A. Branfill, her majesty's 10th hussars, on leave, from Kirkee; captain Adams, 13th regiment native infantry, on duty, from Baroda; lieutenant Thomas, 13th regiment native infantry, on duty, from Baroda; ensign Younghusband, 13th regiment native infantry, on duty, from Barroda. Jan. 21st, lieutenant J. T. Annesley, pension pay master, on duty, from Panwell. Jan. 22d.—2nd Lieut. T. Graham, artillery, on duty, from Bhooj; lieutenant W. Hatch, artillery, on leave, from Bhooj. Jan. 20th.—Major J. Liddell, 27th regiment native infantry, on leave, from Poona. Jan. 24th, lieutenant H. Gibbard, artillery, on duty, from Belgaum; surgeon W. Leggett, medical establishment, on duty, from Surat. Jan. 24th.—Captain Wingate, engineers, on duty, from Khandeish; lieutenant Sheppard, 4th rifles, from furlough, from England; ensign Berthon, European light infantry, from furlough, from England; assistant surgeon Martin, unattached, from England; lieutenant Bannerman, 3rd rifles, on duty, from Tanna; lieutenant W. Ross, Bengal artillery, to rejoin, from England; ensign R. C. Browne, her majesty's 86th regiment, to join, from England. Jan. 25th.—Lieutenant Haggard, artillery, to rejoin, from Europe.

Bombay General Orders.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 19th January, 1853.

No. 42 of 1853.—The following general order, issued by the governor general of India in council, is republished for the information of the army of this Presidency.

No. 27 of 1853.—Intelligence having been received of the performance of the obsequies of the late Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, the mourning worn in the army in honor of the illustrious deceased, as directed in government general orders, No. 656, dated the 29th of October 1852, will now be discontinued.

(Signed) R. J. H. Birch, lieut. col.,
Offg secy. to govt. of India in the mily. dept.

No. 43 of 1853.—Captain H. C. Jones, of the 2nd regiment European light infantry, is allowed leave of absence for two years, on medical certificate, to proceed to the Neilgherries and the coast.

Bombay Castle, 22nd January, 1853.

No. 46 of 1853.—Serjeant J. Hamilton, line serjeant at Bhooj, is allowed a free discharge from the hon'ble company's service at his own request, under the provisions of government general order, No. 543 of the 23d September last.

No. 47 of 1853,—Serjeant John Murphy, of the 1st European regiment (fusiliers), is allowed a free discharge from the honorable company's service at his own request, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 543, of the 23rd September last.

No. 48 of 1853.—Bombardier Paul Wylde, general No. 1745, of the 3d troop horse artillery, is allowed to purchase his discharge from the honorable the company's service, under the provisions of the government general order No. 543, of the 23d September last.

By order of the right hon'ble the governor in council,
(Sd.) P. M. Melvill, Lieut. Col., Secy. to Govt.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 19th January 1853.

1. With reference to G. G. O. No. 42, of this day's date, the mourning ordered to be worn by the army of this presidency, in G. O. C. of the 6th November last, is to be now discontinued.

2. Assistant surgeon J. Turner is transferred from the 1st to the 2d troop horse artillery.

3. The following arrangements in the subordinate medical department are made :—

Assistant apothecary Thomas Lawrence, general duty, Scinde, is transferred to general duty in the Northern division.

Assistant apothecary John Collins, of the convalescent station Mahableshwar, is placed on general duty, Scinde.

Assistant apothecary Thomas Fernandez, relieved from duty in the Indian Navy, is appointed to her majesty's (8th King's) regiment of foot.

Assistant apothecary A. Lafond, general duty Northern division, is appointed to the 4th troop horse artillery.

4. The following order is confirmed :—

By brigadier general Robertson, dated Sukkur the 5th instant, directing surgeon Grierson, of the 1st grenadier regiment native infantry, to afford medical aid to the detachment of the 8th regiment native infantry, arrived at Kurrachee.

5. 2nd grade apprentice W. McGowan, of her majesty's 83d regiment, is, at his own request, discharged the service,

6. The officer commanding the 29th regiment native infantry, has permission to detach a recruiting party, consisting of 1 havildar, 1 naique, and 1 private, to the Southern Concan.

7. The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence :—

2d regiment light cavalry.—Lieutenant colonel comdt. M. Stack, C. B., from the date of being relieved from his command at Kurrachee to 28th February, to visit the presidency on private affairs.

2nd grenadier regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant G. Skipton, from 1st January to 31st January, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate.

3rd regiment native infantry.—Brevet captain C. F. Grant, from 8th January to 7th February, in extension, on private affairs.

5th regiment native light infantry.—Lieutenant G. B. Tyrwhitt, from 1st February to 28th February, in extension, on private affairs.

5th regiment native light infantry.—Lieutenant C. E. Boodle, from 19th March to 31st May, to proceed to Bombay, to undergo an examination in the Hindoostanee language.

5th regiment native light infantry.—Lieutenant R. Wallace, from 19th to 31st May, to proceed to Bombay, to undergo an examination in the Mahratta language.

6th regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant colonel A. Woodburn, C. B., from 7th January to till the departure to Kurrachee of the first steamer after the arrival of the next Overland Mail, in extension, on private affairs.

16th regiment native infantry.—Ensign T. H. Rees, from 14th January to 28th February, to remain at Asseerghur, on medical certificate.

21st regiment native infantry.—Ensign C. H. Clay from 11th February to 10th March, in extension.

27th regiment native infantry.—Brevet Major G. S. Brown, from 15th January to 14th March, to proceed to Coast, on private affairs.

2nd regiment Scinde irregular horse.—Assistant surgeon J. G. Nicholson, from 21st December 1852 to 21st January 1853, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 21st Jan. 1853.

1. The leave granted to lieutenant colonel J. S. Down, of the 1st grenadier regiment native infantry, in G. O. C. No. 3, dated the 14th ultimo, is to have effect from the 11th January to the 11th February 1853, instead of the period therein ordered.

2. Surgeon W. Arbuckle, M. D., of the 14th regiment native infantry, is appointed to the medical charge of the 2nd battalion of artillery, vice Gray.

3. Assistant surgeon J. G. Fraser, is appointed to the medical charge of the native veteran battalion, and assistant surgeon J. Gilbert, on being relieved from that charge, will proceed to Scinde for general duty, in that division.

4. Lieutenant William Stevenson is appointed to the command of the 2nd company 2d battalion of artillery, with No. 5 light field battery attached, vice Hatch.

5. The following orders are confirmed :—

By captain F. F. Taylor, dated Nusseerabad, the 1st instant, directing lieutenant R. B. Moore, of the 3rd regiment light cavalry, to receive veterinary charge of the horses of the corps, during the absence of captain Mackenzie, or until further orders.

By lieutenant colonel Trevelyan, dated Rajkote, the 4th instant, appointing lieutenant G. Smith, of the 2nd regiment light cavalry, to the veterinary charge of the horses of the squadron, proceeding to Deesa.

6. The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence :—

Artillery.—2nd lieutenant W. H. Malden, from 15th March to 15th May, to proceed to Bombay, on private affairs.

16th regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant G. H. Wilson, from 15th January to 28th February, to remain at Asseerghur, on medical certificate.

17th regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant L. Pelly, from 1st January to 1st February, to remain at Bombay, for the purpose of undergoing an examination in the Mahratta language.

26th regiment native infantry.—Captain J. S. Kemball, from 1st February to 31st March, in extension, to proceed to the Southern Mahratta country, on private affairs.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 22nd January, 1853.

1. Corporal and assistant Instructor William Johnson, of the Town major's non effective list, attached to the artillery depot of instruction, is promoted to the rank of serjeant instructor from the 1st proximo, to fill a vacancy.

2. The following arrangements in the subordinate medical department are made :—

First hospital assistant Muckundrow, general duty Scinde, is attached to the 14th regiment native infantry.

First hospital assistant Sylvester Fernandez, of the 14th regiment native infantry, is placed on general duty in the Scinde division.

2nd grade apprentice W. R. Baumgardt, of the 1st troop horse brigade, is transferred to her majesty's 83rd regiment, vice McGovern, discharged.

3. Private Purgad Sing, of the 20th regiment native infantry, is transferred to the 26th regiment native infantry.

4. Recruit boy Esram Dewaker, of the native veteran battalion, is transferred to the 9th regiment native infantry, as a private.

5. The leave granted to lieutenant colonel T. C. Parr, of the 2nd grenadier Regiment native infantry, in G. O. C. dated the 20th ultimo, is to have effect from the 5th January to the 5th February 1853, instead of the period therein ordered.

6. Quadrennial compensation money, in lieu of sashes, is authorized to be issued to the following ranks of the 18th regiment native infantry :—

1 Serjeant major, 50 havildars, and 2 drum and fife majors.

7. Compensation money, in lieu of clothing, for the year 1852, is authorized to be issued to the following ranks of the 16th regiment native infantry :—

1 Subedar major, 9 subedars, 10 Jemedars, and 1 serjeant major, 8 havildars, 1 fife major, 4 drummers and fifers and 240 rank and file.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 24th January 1853.

1. Veterinary surgeon E. Battersbee is transferred from the horse artillery to the 2nd regiment light cavalry, vice Barton proceeded to Europe, and directed to join upon the completion of the duty assigned to him in G. O. C. No. 5, of the 3rd instant.

2. The undermentioned officers have been reported by a committee, assembled at Poona, to have acquired that colloquial proficiency in the vernacular language of the men which is contemplated by G. O. C. dated the 27th June 1844.

2d lieutenant C. J. Merriman, sappers and miners, and ensign D. W. Japp, 27th regiment native infantry,—12th January 1853.

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3. With reference to G. O. C. No. 2, dated the 19th instant, the following arrangement in the subordinate medical department is made, viz.:

Assistant apothecary John Collins, general duty Scinde, is appointed to H. M. 8th (the king's) regiment of Foot, and assistant apothecary Thomas Fernandez, of the latter corps, is transferred to general duty, Scinde.

4. The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence:—

29th regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant C. P. Barras, from 1st January to 31st January, to remain at Bombay, to undergo an examination, in the Hindoostanee language.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 25th January, 1853.

1. The recruits for the artillery, corps of sappers and miners, and infantry, arrived from England on the ship "Merchantman" under the command of lieutenant J. L. Sheppard, of the 4th regiment native infantry (or rifles corps) are attached, until further orders, to the 2nd battalion of artillery.

2. The annual general invaliding committee, of which superintending surgeon J. Boyd is president, is dissolved.

3. A committee, composed as follows, will assemble at the mess room Fort George, on Thursday next the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the examination of recruits, arrived from England on the "Merchantman."

President.

Colonel F. P. Lester, commandant of artillery.

Members.

Lieutenant col. A. Rowland, 1st battalion artillery.

Captain J. M. Glasse, brigade major of artillery.

Lieutenant J. L. Sheppard, of the 4th regiment native infantry (Rifle Corps) who arrived in charge of the Recruits, and the surgeon of the 2nd battalion artillery will attend the committee.

(Signed) J. HALE, Lieut. Colonel.
Deputy Adjutant General of the army.

Deputy Adjutant General's office, H. M.'s Forces.
Head Quarters, Bombay, 20th January 1853.

The following is confirmed.

Station order by major Draper, commanding at Hydrabad, dated 28th November 1852, appointing serjeants John Cruise, Samuel Wilson, James Broadley and John Mulholland, to act as commissariat serjeants on board the river steamers on which the right wing 64th foot was embarked in progress from Hydrabad to Kurrachee.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 21st January, 1853.

Leave of absence:—

64th Foot.—Captain Mockler, to England for two years from date of embarkation, at the recommendation of a board of medical officers, subject to the confirmation of his excellency the commander in chief in India.

By order of His Excellency Lieut.-Genl. the Right hon'ble Lord F. FITZCLARENCE, G. C. H.,

(Sd.) H. HAVELOCK, Lieut. Col.,
Depy. Adjt. Genl. H. M.'s Forces Bombay.

INDIAN NAVAL ORDERS.

BY THE RIGHT HONBLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 19th January, 1853.

No. 12 of 1853.—Mr James Smith, Purser, Indian Navy, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on medical certificate.

No. 13 of 1853.—Lieutenant J. L. Stevens is allowed leave of absence from the 17th instant to the 17th proximo, to proceed to the Mahableshwur hills, on medical certificate.

No. 14 of 1853.—Lieutenant W. M. Pengelly is allowed leave from the 14th instant to the 14th proximo, to remain in the Deccan, on medical certificate.

Bombay Castle, 20th January 1853.

No. 15 of 1853.—The following arrangements are made:—

Second hospital assistant J. de Rozario, at present in the Indian Navy, to be relieved from that branch of the service, and directed to rejoin the hospital of the marine battalion.

Second hospital assistant Manuel de Silva, 1st company 4th battalion artillery, to be placed at the disposal of the commander in chief of the Indian Navy, vice Razario.

By order of the right hon'ble the governor in council,

(Sd.) P. M. MELVILL, Lieutenant Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

STANDING ORDERS. BY COMMODORE SIR H. J. LEEKE, R. N., K. H., COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF I. N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 22nd January 1853.

The committee of examination is directed to assemble on board the Hastings on Monday, the 24th instant, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of examining Mr. Eckford, touching his qualifications to serve as acting master on board any of the H. C. Vessels.

The H. C. Steam Vessel Acbar, will be paid from 1st November to 31st December 1852, on Tuesday the 25th instant.

The paymaster will be on board the Acbar at 11 A. M.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 25th January, 1853.

Some misunderstanding appearing to exist with respect to the right of one officer to supersede another, junior in the service to himself, who may happen to be in command of Vessels, the commander in chief begs to impress upon the officers of the service generally that although seniority is very seldom overlooked in the selection of officers for commands, yet it can never be allowed to form a ground for claiming an appointment as a matter of right, or for displacing others who may be in the immediate exercise of a command.

The commander in chief reserves to himself, by order of the government, the right of selection of those who are best qualified to conduct the service upon which any of the hon'ble company's men of war may be ordered.

(Sd.) H. J. LEEKE, Commodore,
Commander in chief of I. N.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY COMMODORE SIR H. J. LEEKE, R. N., K. H., COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE NDIAN NAVY.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 20th January, 1853.

The standing committee are directed to superintend at the Dockyard the sale of some uncleared lots and old boats on Friday next the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

Mr. De Belin, midshipman of the Constance, is to be discharged to the Pownah.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 21st January, 1853.

Lieutenant Child, and Mr. Yates, midshipman, having returned from England by the ship Vernon, on the 20th instant, were directed to join the Hastings as supernumerary, on that date.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 25th January 1853.

The officers below named are appointed a committee to assemble on board the Acbar, on Thursday next, the 27th instant, for the purpose of examining the mess stores, which will be shipped by the contractor:—

Lieutenant Balfour, assistant surgeon Stewart and Mr. Mignon, Clerk in charge.

Mr. Dyer, midshipman, having passed the required examination for lieutenant, is to be discharged from the Hastings to the Acbar for a passage, to join the Elphinstone at Aden, as provision mate.

(Signed) E. W. DANIEL, Commander, I. N.,
Assist. Supt. of the I. N.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Bombay.

MARRIAGES.—At Ahmednuggur, on the 17th Jan., by the R. C. Chaplain, Miss Maria Walsh, to Mr C. A. Wotzel, director of the artillery band at that station. On the 19th January, at the Cathedral, by the Ven. the Archdeacon, James Mackintosh Erskine, Esquire, civil service, to Jane Emily, third daughter of the late captain F. M'Gillivray, Bombay engineers.

BIRTHS.—At Manockjee's Buildings, Colaba, on the 18th Jan., the wife of captain Shortt, late King's own regt., of a daughter. At Jaulnah, on the 16th January, the lady of Lieut. and adjutant J B Knocker, 40th regiment M N I, of a son. At Chinchpoogly Hill, on the 22nd Jan., the wife of the Revd. J D Gibson, M A., of a son.

DEATH.—On the 17th Jan., Elizabeth, the wife of T F Gray, esq., in the 31st year of her age. At Belgaum, on the morning of the 17th January, after a prolonged illness, ensign Frederick Breese Salmon, 9th regiment Bombay infantry, deeply regretted. At Poona, on the morning of Saturday, the 22nd January, having recently arrived from Sholapore, for change of air, Mary, the beloved wife of Lieutenant P. C. Cowley, deputy assistant commissary of ordnance, after an illness of four months.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Bombay.

ARRIVALS.—Jan. 18th, ship Kusrovie, C L Liebschwager, from Siam 4th November. 19th, steamer Phlox, F M Ellis, from Surat yesterday. Barque Bermondsey, R Armstrong, from Sydney 24th October. Spoke the ship Charlotte on the 8th January, from Bombay bound to Maulmain, in latitude 12·13 N., longitude 74·26 E. 19th, Ship Vernon, A Consitt, from Portsmouth, 23rd Sept. 20th, ship Chimera, Archibald M Kechnie, from Liverpool 17th September. Spoke the barque Ida, of Sunderland, on the 24th Nov. 1852, in lat. 38·7 S., long. 37·9 E., from Newcastle, bound to Point de Galle, 98 days out. H C steamer Auckland, Gardner, from Tankaria 19th instant 8 A. M. Ship Hero of the Nile, D McGregor, from London, 2nd October. Ship Maple Leaf, George Foreman, from Liverpool 4th September. Spoke the ship Earl of Hardwick, on the 22nd November, bound to Bombay; and on the 27th October, spoke the Barque Kent, bound to Bombay. 20th, steamer Lowjee Family, H. Simon, from Surat, yesterday; experienced strong western winds. Steamer G. R. Clerk, C. Menesse, from Sea, yesterday. 21st, ship Lady Head, John Jones, from Port Phillip, 24th Nov. 23rd, steamer Sir J Jejeebhoy, J Clark, from Surat yesterday. Steamer Sir J R Carnac, G M Beyts, from Surat and Gogo yesterday. 24th, Ship Earl of Hardwicke, capt. Lewis Brown, from London 21st Aug. Yacht ship St. Abbs, J Willis, from china 1st Dec, and Singapore 12th Dec. Spoke the Prince of Wales off Calicut, on the 14th January. 25th, ship Merchantman, John Grey, from London 7th October. Ship Omega, Samuel Potter, from Adelaide, 13th November. Ship Birmingham, John McKendy, from Port Phillip 23rd October.

DEPARTURES.—January 18th, steamer G R Clerk, C. Menesse, to Surat. 19th, steamer Sir J Jejeebhoy, J Clark, to Surat. 19th, Ship Eliza Perrie, James McWha, to Liverpool. Barque Hamoody, T W Tingate, to Mauritius. 20th, B S N Co.'s steamer Dwarka, J Wooley, to Surat. His Highness the Emaum of Muscat, the Arab Frigate of War Artemis, Hussan, nacoda, to Zanzibar. 20th, ship Anne Mary, John Hilton, to Calcutta. Ship Marathon, John H. Wilson, to Liverpool. 21st, Ship Europa, S Wharton, to London. Ship Henrietta, T. Oates, to Liverpool. 23rd, Ship Earl of Balcarras, H Morris, to Kurrachee and London. Brig Constance, J Rodgers, to Cochin. Steamer Phlox, F M Ellis, to Surat. Steamer Lowjee Family, H Simon, to Surat. 24th, Brig Loodiana, John Cheyne, to Cannanore and Calcutta. Ship Token, James Ollard, to London. 25th, ship Norton, F Bristow, to London. Steamer Sir J R Clerk, C Menisse, to Surat and Gogo.

WE have to announce the arrival and departure of the following passengers:—.

Per ship Kusrovie, from Siam:—Miss Leibschwager.

Per steamer Phlox, from Surat:—25 natives.

Per ship Vernon, from Portsmouth: Mrs col. Wyllie; mrs Campbell, landed at Cannanore; mrs Chamberlain; mrs Mitchell; misses Gordon, Sophia Woodd, Masterman, Shepherd, landed at Cannanore; Woods, and Kate Woods; mrs Consitt; captain Campbell, H M 94th, landed at Cannanore; lieut Child, Indian Navy; lieut Cumberledge, 1st Fusiliers; lieut Chamberlain, 26th Bo. N I.; Dr Freeman, B M establishment; Revd J Mitchell; T C French, H M 53rd; W Dickinson, 8th Bo. N I.; F W Metge, H M 8th; and F Yates, Indian Navy. Steerage: Mrs Wagner, and two children; mrs Barnes; mrs Marshall; mrs McIssey; miss Simmonds; and mr Pascal.

Per H C steamer Auckland, from Tankaria:—Left Wing 13th regiment N I.

Per ship Hero of the Nile, from London:—Mrs McGregor and child, and European female servant.

Per ship Maple Leaf, from Liverpool:—Mrs Foreman, and two misses Foreman.

Per Lowjee Family, from Surat:—Mr. A. Simons, Mr. H. O. Simons, 10 natives, and 9 fishermen picked up at sea, on the 20th, on the wreck of their boat.

Per Earl of Hardwicke, from London:—Mrs captain Brown, child and servant; mrs Lutman; mrs W Browne; mrs Haggard; mrs Clay; miss S Harpur; miss Browne; captain Lutman, H M's 24th regt; lieut Ellis, H M's 83rd regt; lieut Haggard, Bombay artillery; Dr Clay, Bombay medical department; Dr Scrivener; Dr Scott, Esq.; mr Dickie; mr Gilbert; mr George; and mr Houlton. Steerage: mrs Stevens; miss Johnson; (mr J Hevit, and mr F Fairbearn, Grooms in charge of Lord Frederick FitzClarence's horses.) From the Cape: mrs Burton; mrs Marshall, one child and servant; miss Burton; miss E Burton; captain Burton, M N I., and native servant; mr C Burton; mr J Burton; mr F Burton; mr C Burton; and mr A Burton.

Per ship Merchantman, from London:—Mr and mrs Shephard; mr and mrs Martin; mr Berthon; mr Ross; mr Brown; 126 recruits, 8 women, and 6 children, of E I Company; 117 men of artillery, 3 sappers and 5 infants.

Per Sir J Jejeebhoy, from Surat:—Mr J Ireland; and Dr W Legett.

Per Sir J R Carnac, from Surat and Gogo:—Colonel Rowland, and several natives.

Per steamer Sir J Jejeebhoy, to Surat:—A European gentleman; and 99 natives.

Per steamer Dwarka, to Surat:—Captain Leeson; a lady; a gentleman; and 101 natives.

Per Hamoody, to Mauritius:—Mr Scott; and 235 coolies.

Per Artimise, to Zanzibar:—Major Hamerton, H M.'s Consul and Political Agent; and 3 servants.

Per Anne Mary, to Calcutta:—Mr. M. Close, Madras Civil Service, Ensign C. Mecham, 27th Regt. M. N. I., and 2 native servants.

Per ship Europa, to London:—Mrs Twemlow, and servant; mrs Walton, and child; mrs Wharton, and child; Lieut B Walton, H. M 53rd; mr A Gouch; and Dr Gething.

Per Loodianna, to Cannanore and Calcutta:—Lieut Halford; and mrs Cheyne, for Calcutta.

Per Token, to London:—Mr and mrs Seater.

Per Norton, to London:—John Poyntz.

Per Sir J R Clerk, to Surat and Gogo:—One Eur. gentleman; and 100 natives.

THE following passengers proceed by the H C steamer ———, to Suez, on the 29th instant:—

E J Daniell, esq.; a lady and 2 children; Charles Forbes, esq., Civil Service; miss Dean; mrs Simpson and 2 children, with a European servant; and mrs Bray.

It may be useful for the above parties to know that the last day for paying up the remainder of their passage money in the Master Attendant's office, is to-day.

Printed and Published, at the "BOMBAY TIMES" Press, No. 4, Marine Street, Fort, by L. R. DILLON, for the Proprietor.